

Mr Carter cuts off Iranian oil imports

75 ambassadors in Tehran were asked by yesterday to back its demand for the Shah's rotation from America. As the American bussy occupation continued for its eighth day, President Carter hit back by halting all oil exports from Iran.

Tehran asks envoys to back anti-US line

Robert Fisk
Tehran, Nov 12
The Revolutionary Council's only effective ruler of the interim Government took today a step which could be seen as a sign of the American Embassy's in an attempt to hear a message from Mr. Abolmohsen Sadr, the newly appointed Minister. He then asked diplomats to support Iran's and for the former Shah's rotation from the United States.

The nations will find it impossible to comply with this demand, which marked the end of the interim Government's efforts to bring about a settlement between the Americans and Ayatollah Khomeini's rule.

The Pope, the nine countries of the European Community, the Palestine Liberation Organisation have all tried to intervene successfully on behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Pope's appeal, which was held in a well-attended ceremony at St. Peter's Basilica, was one of the most powerful in the history of the Vatican.

Chlorine gas menace forces quarter of million people to leave city
Mississauga, a city of 250,000, about nine miles west of Toronto, was a quiet town until the threat of deadly chlorine gas from a railway accident forced the evacuation of its population.

Little hope of tax cuts, says Sir Geoffrey
Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, yesterday painted a gloomy picture for the economy, which included a clear warning that there will be little room for tax cuts in the spring Budget.

Oil to raise prices
The oil is planning across-the-board price rises for its petrol and petroleum products. The size of the increases and when they would be implemented have not yet been decided, but it is likely to be before Christmas.

10 test may end
The experiment of having "worker directors" on the board of the Post Office Corporation should be abandoned, management have told a minister. But the unions have argued that the experiment in industrial democracy should continue.

Carrington deadline for Rhodesia conference

By David Spenser
Diplomatic Correspondent
Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, gave a blunt warning to the Rhodesian constitutional conference in London last night that "there must be agreement in the next day or two".

Although he stopped short of issuing an ultimatum, the clear implication of his deadline was that if the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance cannot agree on the proposed interim proposals before elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Britain will make a separate deal with Bishop Muzorewa, the Prime Minister. Legislation is already going through the House of Commons to appoint a British governor.

The warning given by Lord Carrington was greeted by some members of Mr. Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front with sneering laughter according to some observers. Mr. Mugabe himself had just returned from a weekend visit to the Organisation of African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa and is known to take a much harder line than his colleagues. Mr. Joshua Nkomo, who suggested yesterday that the outstanding difficulties could be resolved in committee.

Secret warning on strike plans ignored
Mrs Margaret Thatcher has ignored the recommendations of a secret report prepared for her while in opposition by Lord Carrington, a Conservative Government should make detailed preparations to cope with strikes that threaten essential supplies and services.

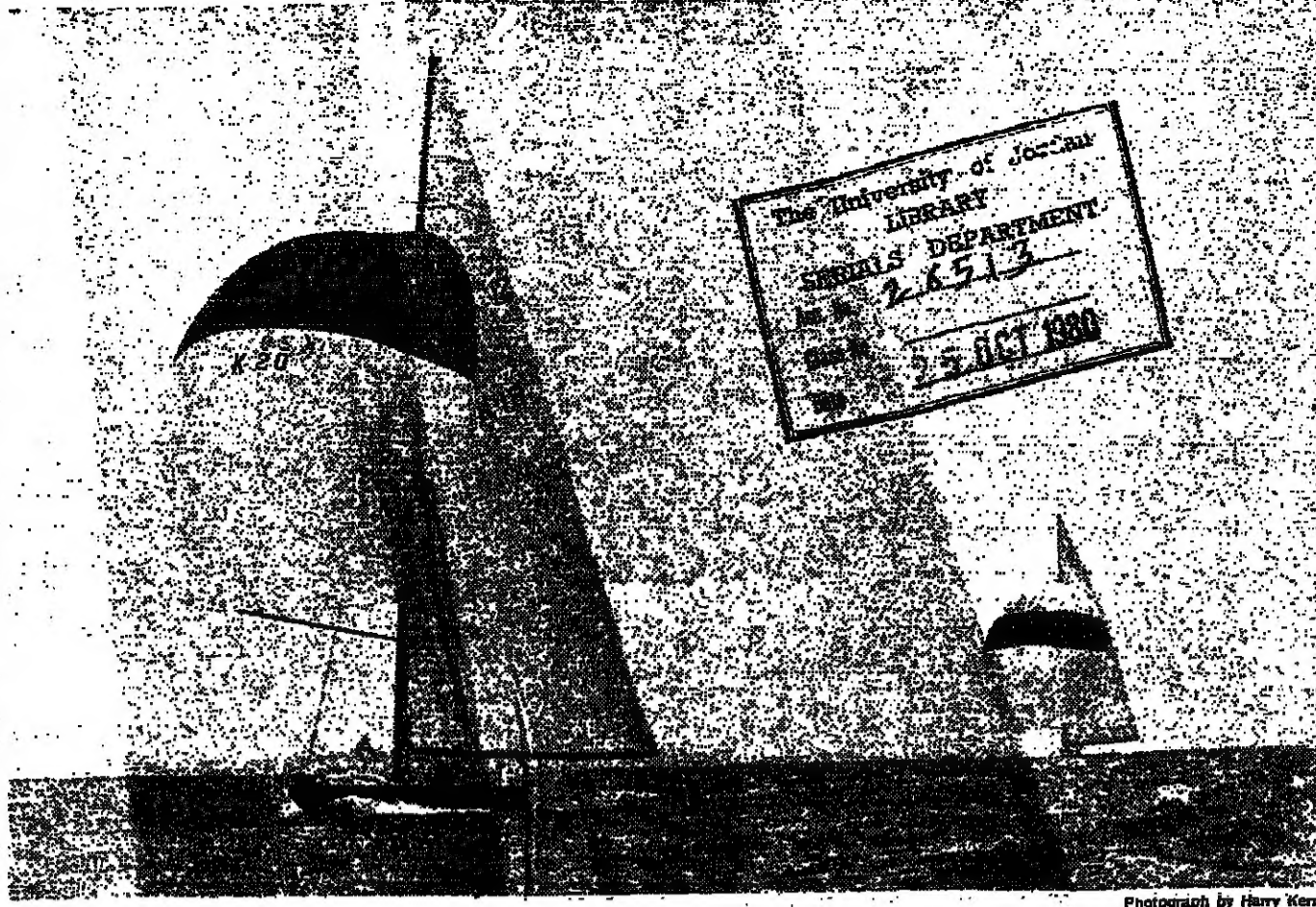
Two men get 'life' for news boy's murder
Two men convicted of the murder of a 13-year-old news boy, were sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by a judge. The judge said that the two men, who were aged 17 and 19, had shown a "measure of remorse" and were sentenced to 12 years for manslaughter.

Afghan rebels suffer worst defeat of war
The Pathan tribesmen fighting a guerrilla war in eastern Afghanistan against the Moscow-backed Kabul regime have been decisively defeated in an offensive intended to dislodge them from their mountain strongholds before the start of winter. It was the worst defeat in the year-old war for the Muslim insurgents.

Randall's good start
England, sent in to bat, were all out for 176 in their three-day match against Queensland, when bad light stopped play 40 minutes early. Queensland had scored 38 for two. Randall, who opened the innings with Boycott, scored 97.

Papal hunger appeal
The Pope appealed to rich countries to adopt a more practical approach towards world hunger. Addressing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome, he said that the problem could no longer be tackled by appeals in sentiment.

Immigration fight
The Home Office's refusal to allow the Commission for Racial Equality to investigate its immigration procedures is to be challenged in the High Court. The decision, which could embarrass the Home Office, illustrates the stronger stance being taken.



Lionheart, the British entry for the America's Cup next year, leading Constellation, the back-up yacht, in trials on the Solent. (Fund short of target, page 4.)

Grim economic warning from Mrs Thatcher

By Fred Emery
Political Editor
In an attempt to stiffen resolve in the City and among the nation's business chiefs, Mrs Thatcher last night declared that her Government would "take whatever action is necessary to contain the growth of the money supply".

Secret warning on strike plans ignored
Mrs Margaret Thatcher has ignored the recommendations of a secret report prepared for her while in opposition by Lord Carrington, a Conservative Government should make detailed preparations to cope with strikes that threaten essential supplies and services.

Two men get 'life' for news boy's murder
Two men convicted of the murder of a 13-year-old news boy, were sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by a judge. The judge said that the two men, who were aged 17 and 19, had shown a "measure of remorse" and were sentenced to 12 years for manslaughter.

Afghan rebels suffer worst defeat of war
The Pathan tribesmen fighting a guerrilla war in eastern Afghanistan against the Moscow-backed Kabul regime have been decisively defeated in an offensive intended to dislodge them from their mountain strongholds before the start of winter. It was the worst defeat in the year-old war for the Muslim insurgents.

Randall's good start
England, sent in to bat, were all out for 176 in their three-day match against Queensland, when bad light stopped play 40 minutes early. Queensland had scored 38 for two. Randall, who opened the innings with Boycott, scored 97.

Papal hunger appeal
The Pope appealed to rich countries to adopt a more practical approach towards world hunger. Addressing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome, he said that the problem could no longer be tackled by appeals in sentiment.

Immigration fight
The Home Office's refusal to allow the Commission for Racial Equality to investigate its immigration procedures is to be challenged in the High Court. The decision, which could embarrass the Home Office, illustrates the stronger stance being taken.

money—a situation where the currency of the realm can be a store of value as well as a means of exchange. "It is a Herculean task, but we are not faint-hearted pilgrims. We will not be deflected by a stony path. Only the recent bank lending figures were a serious disappointment. We shall take whatever action is necessary to contain the growth of the money supply."

Secret warning on strike plans ignored
Mrs Margaret Thatcher has ignored the recommendations of a secret report prepared for her while in opposition by Lord Carrington, a Conservative Government should make detailed preparations to cope with strikes that threaten essential supplies and services.

Two men get 'life' for news boy's murder
Two men convicted of the murder of a 13-year-old news boy, were sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by a judge. The judge said that the two men, who were aged 17 and 19, had shown a "measure of remorse" and were sentenced to 12 years for manslaughter.

Afghan rebels suffer worst defeat of war
The Pathan tribesmen fighting a guerrilla war in eastern Afghanistan against the Moscow-backed Kabul regime have been decisively defeated in an offensive intended to dislodge them from their mountain strongholds before the start of winter. It was the worst defeat in the year-old war for the Muslim insurgents.

Randall's good start
England, sent in to bat, were all out for 176 in their three-day match against Queensland, when bad light stopped play 40 minutes early. Queensland had scored 38 for two. Randall, who opened the innings with Boycott, scored 97.

Papal hunger appeal
The Pope appealed to rich countries to adopt a more practical approach towards world hunger. Addressing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome, he said that the problem could no longer be tackled by appeals in sentiment.

Immigration fight
The Home Office's refusal to allow the Commission for Racial Equality to investigate its immigration procedures is to be challenged in the High Court. The decision, which could embarrass the Home Office, illustrates the stronger stance being taken.

guiding principles for British foreign policy, and she spoke of three issues requiring decisions this year: Europe, Rhodesia, and modernizing Nato's weapons.

Secret warning on strike plans ignored
Mrs Margaret Thatcher has ignored the recommendations of a secret report prepared for her while in opposition by Lord Carrington, a Conservative Government should make detailed preparations to cope with strikes that threaten essential supplies and services.

Two men get 'life' for news boy's murder
Two men convicted of the murder of a 13-year-old news boy, were sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by a judge. The judge said that the two men, who were aged 17 and 19, had shown a "measure of remorse" and were sentenced to 12 years for manslaughter.

Afghan rebels suffer worst defeat of war
The Pathan tribesmen fighting a guerrilla war in eastern Afghanistan against the Moscow-backed Kabul regime have been decisively defeated in an offensive intended to dislodge them from their mountain strongholds before the start of winter. It was the worst defeat in the year-old war for the Muslim insurgents.

Randall's good start
England, sent in to bat, were all out for 176 in their three-day match against Queensland, when bad light stopped play 40 minutes early. Queensland had scored 38 for two. Randall, who opened the innings with Boycott, scored 97.

Papal hunger appeal
The Pope appealed to rich countries to adopt a more practical approach towards world hunger. Addressing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome, he said that the problem could no longer be tackled by appeals in sentiment.

Immigration fight
The Home Office's refusal to allow the Commission for Racial Equality to investigate its immigration procedures is to be challenged in the High Court. The decision, which could embarrass the Home Office, illustrates the stronger stance being taken.

On the EEC budget Mrs Thatcher had the strongest of unspecific words. Britain could not go on any longer being Europe's most beautiful benefactor, through its excess of contributions over receipts; the EEC policies had to change and the change "put in hand soon". She said that Britain's EEC partners understood "that what is at stake in the period ahead is not only a British interest but the future conduct of the Community itself".

Secret warning on strike plans ignored
Mrs Margaret Thatcher has ignored the recommendations of a secret report prepared for her while in opposition by Lord Carrington, a Conservative Government should make detailed preparations to cope with strikes that threaten essential supplies and services.

Two men get 'life' for news boy's murder
Two men convicted of the murder of a 13-year-old news boy, were sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by a judge. The judge said that the two men, who were aged 17 and 19, had shown a "measure of remorse" and were sentenced to 12 years for manslaughter.

Afghan rebels suffer worst defeat of war
The Pathan tribesmen fighting a guerrilla war in eastern Afghanistan against the Moscow-backed Kabul regime have been decisively defeated in an offensive intended to dislodge them from their mountain strongholds before the start of winter. It was the worst defeat in the year-old war for the Muslim insurgents.

Randall's good start
England, sent in to bat, were all out for 176 in their three-day match against Queensland, when bad light stopped play 40 minutes early. Queensland had scored 38 for two. Randall, who opened the innings with Boycott, scored 97.

Papal hunger appeal
The Pope appealed to rich countries to adopt a more practical approach towards world hunger. Addressing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome, he said that the problem could no longer be tackled by appeals in sentiment.

Immigration fight
The Home Office's refusal to allow the Commission for Racial Equality to investigate its immigration procedures is to be challenged in the High Court. The decision, which could embarrass the Home Office, illustrates the stronger stance being taken.

Vatican and Henry VIII bridge their official rift

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent
The Pope's official representative in London is being given diplomatic rights, including permanent diplomatic immunity, as the first step towards establishing full diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Holy See.

Two men get 'life' for news boy's murder
Two men convicted of the murder of a 13-year-old news boy, were sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by a judge. The judge said that the two men, who were aged 17 and 19, had shown a "measure of remorse" and were sentenced to 12 years for manslaughter.

Afghan rebels suffer worst defeat of war
The Pathan tribesmen fighting a guerrilla war in eastern Afghanistan against the Moscow-backed Kabul regime have been decisively defeated in an offensive intended to dislodge them from their mountain strongholds before the start of winter. It was the worst defeat in the year-old war for the Muslim insurgents.

Randall's good start
England, sent in to bat, were all out for 176 in their three-day match against Queensland, when bad light stopped play 40 minutes early. Queensland had scored 38 for two. Randall, who opened the innings with Boycott, scored 97.

Papal hunger appeal
The Pope appealed to rich countries to adopt a more practical approach towards world hunger. Addressing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome, he said that the problem could no longer be tackled by appeals in sentiment.

Immigration fight
The Home Office's refusal to allow the Commission for Racial Equality to investigate its immigration procedures is to be challenged in the High Court. The decision, which could embarrass the Home Office, illustrates the stronger stance being taken.

Lord Amory ill
Lord Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1958 to 1960, was admitted to the National Heart Hospital in London last night after feeling unwell. His condition was reported as serious.

Lord Amory ill
Lord Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1958 to 1960, was admitted to the National Heart Hospital in London last night after feeling unwell. His condition was reported as serious.

"I arrived back at Heathrow to find 'The Times' unexpectedly waiting for me. I was less surprised to see the Volvo, though equally gratified, as my luggage had inevitably multiplied on my travels."

I had forgotten that 'The Times' was due to make its appearance on November 13th and seeing it at the airport news-stand had been rather like bumping into an old friend in an unexpected place.

I bought two copies, one as a souvenir, and looked forward to doing the crossword on my way into town.

Outside the terminal, Parker had somehow managed to persuade the traffic wardens that his Volvo had a divine right to park on a valuable yellow line.

It's strange how certain cars have this effect on officialdom. In my experience, the Volvo 264 GLE has few equals in this respect.

The boot was already open and I was pleased to see that the painting I had bought in New York fitted neatly in its carpeted depths. I remembered Parker telling me the boot was bigger than that of our last Mercedes.

Soon we were on the motorway and I settled back in the deep plush seat and watched the world slip quietly by.

"How did you find New York, sir?" I have always been convinced that good chauffeurs are born not made. I had often imagined Parker as a small child, studiously polishing his pedal car and practising polite questions.

"Well actually the pilot did it for me." I couldn't resist teasing him.

If he was amused he showed no sign of it and merely said, "By the look of it, we shan't be needing the air conditioning sun roof today."

I had chosen the Volvo on Parker's recommendation and he took a continuing delight in mentioning its many built-in features.

I braced myself for further glowing tributes to the central locking system or the electrically operated door mirrors but surprisingly Parker remained as silent as the car.

I snuggled deeper into my seat and as the Volvo moved into the outside lane turned with keen anticipation to the crossword.

The compiler seemed to have lost none of his cunning during his enforced sabbatical and by the Chiswick roundabout I still had half the clues to solve.

Parker interrupted my thoughts. "We're running into it of traffic sir, I thought perhaps a slight detour?"

"Certainly," I said, "whatever you think necessary."

Not for the first time, I thought Parker had miscalculated as he swung the big car round into a very tight by-way.

He must have heard my slight intake of breath because

as the car straightened up and continued on its journey he quietly said -

"Nothing to worry about, sir. The Volvo has a very small turning circle - only slightly larger than a Mini's. And of course, power steering."

There are times, I confess, when evangelical fervour of any kind makes me apprehensive, and I was beginning to feel that, at any moment, Parker would produce a fountain pen and ask me to sign leasing papers for a whole fleet of Volvos.

I resisted saying anything, however, and concentrated instead on a particularly tricky anagram.

(Fortunately, the Volvo has the kind of suspension that makes thinking easy and writing legible.)



It took me another ten minutes to finish the crossword and when I looked up we were just passing the Albert Hall. I had recovered my good humour and felt slightly churlish at my silence.

"It's good to have 'The Times' crossword back" I said.

"Yes, I didn't find it too difficult sir." I could hear the smile in Parker's voice and I felt he deserved his revenge.

"Has the Chairman chosen his car yet?"

A conciliatory question that I knew would be accepted as such.

"I'm pleased to say he's considering one of these, sir. He is very impressed with the degree of refinement."

As if to emphasise the point, he slid down one of the electric windows as we turned into the cobbled courtyard.

"Not to mention the value" I murmured, anticipating the grilling I was likely to get over my American expenses.

"Well, £9,995 is not a lot to pay for an automatic, 6-cylinder car of this class." Parker had opened the door for me and I stepped out into the mews.

I stood still for a moment or two, quietly taking in the familiar scene.

"If you won't be needing the car for a while, sir, I'd like to give it a polish." Parker brought me suddenly back to earth.

I looked at the gleaming metallic paintwork and said "But it looks impeccable already."

"Perhaps, by American standards, sir."

It was good to be back.

The Volvo 264 GLE.

Yacht race challenge fund short of target

believes the building should be placed in aspic "to await better times".

Yacht race challenge fund short of target

...the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ... the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ...

...the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ... the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ...

...the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ... the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ...

...the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ... the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ...

...the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ... the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ...

...the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ... the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ...

...the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ... the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ...

...the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ... the challenge fund is short of its target of £100,000. The chairman, Mr. ... we need more money. Without it, we cannot ...



Heineken. Refreshes the parts other beers cannot reach.

litical tumult

REPORT

AN

COME NEWS

State support grant to stay at 1% as Government puts aside £1,000m for comparability claims

By Christopher Warman

The Government has set aside £1,000m to cover the cost of comparability claims by local authorities. The sum is expected to be paid in the next financial year, but it is not expected to be paid until the next financial year.

The Government has set aside £1,000m to cover the cost of comparability claims by local authorities. The sum is expected to be paid in the next financial year, but it is not expected to be paid until the next financial year.

The Government has set aside £1,000m to cover the cost of comparability claims by local authorities. The sum is expected to be paid in the next financial year, but it is not expected to be paid until the next financial year.

Soldiers face longer tours in Ulster

From Christopher Thomas

The Army is to extend to record levels the length of time its soldiers spend on tour in Northern Ireland. It will mean, however, that the troops will be virtually guaranteed to spend their periods away from the province will be substantially lengthened.

The move comes at a time when the Army is under severe strain. Violence is increasing at an alarming rate and this year is already the worst for killings of security forces since 1973. The trend seems set to continue, and the state of the province has raised fears that the Provisional IRA is stepping up its bombing activities.

Senior Army officers are seriously worried about the constant upheaval of bringing soldiers back to Northern Ireland, and it is probably an important reason why many men do not sign on for longer terms. The new move is designed to reduce what the Army calls "turbulence" among its soldiers.

The Army tries to keep units in Northern Ireland for an average of 18 months at a time, and 18 months in the case of the British Army on the Rhine troops. During next year the tours will be lengthened in an attempt to keep

above normal wage increases, for Clegg-type awards. But that 9 per cent will go only to the 50 per cent of employees who are expecting comparability awards, which means in effect that an average increase of 10 per cent has been allowed for.

However, 10 per cent is not the Government's estimate of the likely level of the full Clegg awards. Nearly all the Clegg and other comparability awards are due to be paid in two stages, and only half the expected full award will fall within the 1980-81 period. It seems likely, therefore, that the Government has assumed that the full Clegg awards will average between 15 and 20 per cent.

That is certain to disappoint and even anger some groups such as the 485,000 school teachers who are hoping for an award nearer 38 per cent, half to be paid in January, 1980, and half in September, 1980. Other groups awaiting comparability awards include 80,000 further education teachers, 60,000 building craftsmen and 530,000 clerical and administrative staff.

A million manual workers have already received a 9.9 per cent settlement under Clegg, half of which is to be paid from April, 1980.

While local government will be pleased that the Government's 61 per cent grant is maintained, the crucial figure in the rate support grant will be the cash limit set to cover wages and most inflation. The Government has no way of knowing what the rate support grant will be in 1980-81, taking account of the expenditure cuts required, the local authority associations' assumed inflation, and the Government's own inflation target of 17.5 per cent.

The greatest strain is undoubtedly felt by the short-tour troops, who are often on duty for 80 to 100 hours a week in gruelling and dangerous conditions. Senior officers will be monitoring the effects of the longer tours and if it is successful, the possibility of even longer tours with longer absences cannot be ruled out.

But on present assumptions, a two-year absence is seen to be about right. If there were a year's absence, for example, a high percentage of soldiers coming to Northern Ireland would have no experience of the province.

There are now 5,500 soldiers in the province on four-month tours.

of the figure he will use, but the Government has been considering a rate of about 13 per cent. The Government's grant will certainly fall short of what the local authorities say they need.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities estimates that if all local government expenditure assumptions were accepted, domestic rate increases next year could average about 21 per cent.

It believes that every £100m of local government spending which is not grant-aided adds about 1.8 per cent to domestic rates. If it is right, there will be some huge rate increases.

For the first time in six years the distribution of the grant favours the shire areas at the expense of the large conurbations, but it is only a minimal change of direction.

The main point is that the trend directing resources at the big cities has now been stopped, but shire counties and districts will not emerge as advantageously as they would wish.

The rate support grant for the coming year will almost certainly be the last using the present complicated distribution formula. Instead a unitary grant is to be introduced, which will enable the Government to identify the spending of individual authorities and to take action against over-spending.

All the local authority associations are opposed to the new system because it will inevitably erode local government freedom, but the Government is determined to bring it in.

Mr Tom King, Minister of State for Local Government, told the Commons: "We do not intend to stand by if certain authorities, flouting government policy without regard to the nation's economic circumstances and at the expense of the great majority of responsible authorities."

The new measure, which may be announced as early as next week, is to be included in the Government's huge local government Bill due in the next few weeks.

The Government has been persuaded not to implement in full the cuts in special employment programmes announced in the Budget, after pressure from its own backbenchers.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, is expected to announce soon that the Special Temporary Employment Programme is to be saved.

The programme, which provides new jobs of value to the community to young people unemployed for more than six months, adds out of work for more than a year, was to be cut by £42m.

As a result, many projects would have had to close, and further cuts asked for over the next few years were expected to lead to the abolition of the entire programme.

But Mr Prior has accepted that the programme should continue for some years, and projects threatened with closure will continue for 12 weeks. They will go on provided they can show that alternative funding is available or in prospect.

Among the projects saved is a workshop employing mainly former offenders at Wilton, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, an area regarded as having unemployment difficulties and therefore not eligible for funds under the new rules for the programme.

Pressure by local MPs, magistrates, court officials, the probation service and Mrs Jean Davies, founder and director of the Burabake Trust, which runs the workshop, has meant that it can carry on at least until January.



Past and present Prime Ministers in front of a statue of Lord Attlee that was unveiled in the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday. From left, Mr James Callaghan, Sir Harold Wilson, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Edward Heath.

Jobs scheme saved from £42m cut

By Pat Healy

The Government has been persuaded not to implement in full the cuts in special employment programmes announced in the Budget, after pressure from its own backbenchers.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, is expected to announce soon that the Special Temporary Employment Programme is to be saved.

The programme, which provides new jobs of value to the community to young people unemployed for more than six months, adds out of work for more than a year, was to be cut by £42m.

As a result, many projects would have had to close, and further cuts asked for over the next few years were expected to lead to the abolition of the entire programme.

But Mr Prior has accepted that the programme should continue for some years, and projects threatened with closure will continue for 12 weeks. They will go on provided they can show that alternative funding is available or in prospect.

Among the projects saved is a workshop employing mainly former offenders at Wilton, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, an area regarded as having unemployment difficulties and therefore not eligible for funds under the new rules for the programme.

Pressure by local MPs, magistrates, court officials, the probation service and Mrs Jean Davies, founder and director of the Burabake Trust, which runs the workshop, has meant that it can carry on at least until January.

We are a law and order project, and that area is not supposed to be subject to the cuts," Mrs Davies said. "We also meet several other criteria of the Conservative manifesto, because the project is based on self-help and co-operation between voluntary and statutory agencies, and we are providing some of the most difficult long-term unemployed with an incentive to work."

She added: "I think it is irresponsible for governments to spawn projects like this, give them the expectation that they will last for some years and

then threaten to cut them off just because their geographical location is inconvenient."

The workshop employs 19 former offenders, several of whom would otherwise have gone to borstal, on jobs connected with printing, picture framing and restoration.

It is approaching commercial viability and Mrs Davies estimates that it would cost a quarter of the cost of borstal training if it was allowed to continue for another 18 months.

Other projects that may now be saved include self-help initiatives to help unemployed black people in Northing Hill, London, which is no longer regarded by the Government as an inner urban area although it is recognised as an area of high black unemployment; and an employment rehabilitation project for between 80 and 100 mentally ill people in Oxfordshire.

Most projects, in fact, concentrate on the groups most likely to suffer from long-term unemployment because of their age, sex, race, disabilities or criminal records.

The National Council of Social Service, which has been campaigning to stop the cuts to the programme, puts out that long-term unemployment is rising and likely to continue growing in the immediate future. The average cost to the taxpayer of employing one man over the next five years is £1,600 a year, compared with £4,500 on social security if he is married with two children, and £5,800 if he returns to prison.

The Step programme began in April, 1978, and provided jobs for 15,700 people in the first year at a gross cost of £10m. But the net cost, after accounting for the savings in employment and supplementary benefit and the revenue from the tax and national insurance contributions paid, was reduced to £4m.

It is not yet clear how much of the proposed cut in the programme will not be made, but it will cost about £16,000 for the Burabake Trust workshop alone to be continued until January. The full implications are expected when the results of the review for 1980-81 are announced.

Welsh campaigners puzzled

From Tim Jones

A leading Welsh academic said yesterday that he was "puzzled" because the police had so far failed to charge him and two colleagues for their part in a raid on a remote transmitting station which blacked out half a million television screens.

Mr Ned Thomas, senior lecturer in English at University College, Aberystwyth, Dr Mererid Evans, of University College, Cardiff, and Dr Peniarth Davies, head of a Swansea theological college, switched off the Porthcerry transmitting station in Dyfed as part of the campaign for a Welsh language television channel.

Mr Thomas said: "There was no intention on our part to avoid prosecution after we had taken our action." The three men, who were arrested for police to arrive after throwing the switches almost a month ago and made full confessions, admitting responsibility.

They are members of the Welsh Language Society, whose

IBA to borrow £40m for new TV channel

By Kenneth Gooling

The Independent Broadcasting Authority is to borrow £40m to launch the fourth television channel, expected to be on the air by the autumn of 1982. It will be run by a non-profit-making company operating in a budgetary limit set by the IBA.

In its proposals for the new channel, described as "a preliminary blueprint only," pending the introduction of a Bill in the Commons, the IBA yesterday forecast that the channel's annual budget will be £50-£60m.

The sum will be raised from the independent television programme contractors as a fourth channel subscription. The total sum will be divided between them in about the same proportions as their rental to the IBA.

The IBA recognises that it will be a considerable time before the new channel is self-supporting. For the basis of the IBA's television services, it is hoped that the new channel will add between a fifth and a quarter, in real terms, to the total advertising revenue now earned by the programme contractors.

Lady Plowden, chairman of the IBA, told a press conference that it was hoped that by 1982, between 75 and 80 per cent of the population would be able to receive the fourth channel, 90 per cent in Wales.

The channel would initially provide an evening service programme will be shown as a first for 4.30 hours a week, and a wide range of programme supply is to be encouraged.

The IBA has in mind a possible start at the start of 1981 to 85 per cent of the output coming from independent

producers; 25-40 per cent from the main independent contractors; a further 10 per cent from the regional stations, between 5 and 14 from foreign sources; to 15 per cent from local television news.

ITN will be expected to provide information for the public interest. As to the "mix" of programmes in relation to commercial news, present blend would be revised, some two-thirds of programmes being a mix of news and other sections of the "who want something or who want something else" type.

There will be three main categories of channel: regular provision and news background, at least an hour a week, "recognised fiction" in film, and a cent education content.

The new controlling will not itself make programming commission, and from schemes will have 12-14 members, for the independent television companies, and five speak other potential program

The Government announced its intention to launch a fourth television channel in a speech to the Royal Society in September. William Whitelaw, the Secretary of State, was speaking of the "mix" of programming, and skills to produce different and worthwhile programmes. An Act is expected to be placed on the statute book in the summer.

Letters, Business News

Government determined on change in N Ireland

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said she is determined to make important changes in the way Northern Ireland is governed, whether or not the Ulster political parties agree, in the hope that political evolution will lead to less violence.

She would not permit those parties to block her political initiative, which envisages the return of some local government powers to the province, Mrs Thatcher said in an interview with *The New York Times*, the first interview she has granted to a correspondent since becoming Prime Minister.

A consultative document with several options will be laid before Parliament the week after next, the Prime Minister said.

The initiative was announced on October 25, but three of the four parties in Ulster invited to take part in discussions on the subject have indicated that they will refuse. All four were seen to have some form of some rule, but each wants a formula unacceptable to the others.

Mrs Thatcher said that she could not permit the status quo to continue indefinitely. If the Roman Catholics and the Protestants said they did not like it and the British Government could not move unless they all agreed, she would impose a decision.

Attempting to reassure the Roman Catholics and their allies, the Prime Minister said that the minorities had to be protected. But she added firmly that direct rule ministers could not continue making all the decisions. Ulster was the only part of the United Kingdom where local government decisions were not taken locally.

The topic she addressed with the most fervour, and at the greatest length, was that of Britain's relationship with the European Economic Community. Told that observers were convinced she would not get the war on, she said: "What we cannot do is pay anything like the amount we are due to pay. Britain was pouring money into one of the wealthiest parts of the world."

—New York Times News Service.

Nine injured in explosion

Nine people were injured in an explosion at Prestonpans, near Edinburgh, yesterday, while Gas Board workmen were investigating a leak.

The explosion happened outside a café which, with adjoining shops, was extensively damaged, police said. The injured included two Gas Board workmen, passers-by and shop customers.

Four of the injured were taken to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and the others were treated for shock and cuts. The police said the workmen were investigating a gas leak and the explosion happened when they were lifting a paving stone.

MP to raise spy 'rumours' in the Commons

By Arthur O'Sullivan

The Prime Minister is expected to be asked at question time in the Commons today about "Maurice" and "Basil", the so-called fourth and fifth men in the spy scandal of the 1950s.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative member for Birmingham, Selly Oak, said last night that he would ask Mrs Thatcher, as head of the Civil Service, if she was aware of rumours circulating about the subject, or of the role of "Maurice" and "Basil", who apparently had acted as traitors while in the service of Britain.

Three remanded in Cheshire murder case

From John Chatter

Three men appeared on double murder charges at a special sitting of magistrates at Sandbach, Cheshire, yesterday after police investigations into the shooting of two married women at the Boarded Barn Cottage, near Congleton, last week.

They were Philip Derek Jennings, aged 25, of Catherine Street, Eland, West Yorkshire; Stephen Anderson, aged 23, of Moorfield Road, Lockwood, Huddersfield; and Paul Hebel, aged 31, of Aldridge, Alldridge, Huddersfield.

They were all charged jointly with the murders of Mrs Ann Carrington and Mrs Elizabeth Christine Blood of Scholar Green, Cheshire, on November 5. All were remanded in custody until a week today.

Marilyn Monroe gloves i £1,000 sale of relics

By Geraldine Norman

The white kid gloves worn by Marilyn Monroe in the film *Some Like it Hot*, together with her sequin and ivory fan, precious souvenirs of a twentieth-century dream, were sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £400 (estimated £20 to £100). They were purchased by the Mayor's Galleries, contemporary art dealers, on behalf of a British private collector.

The occasion was the second sale devoted to the Jack Cole collection of books and pictures on the dance. Cole, who died in 1974, was a "noted" choreographer and dancer; he worked extensively with Marilyn Monroe, being the choreographer of *Some Like it Hot*, *Bus Stop*, *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* and *Let's Make Love*.

A collection of Monroe memorabilia, including a photograph (signed by Cole), rehearsal schedules, telegrams and press clippings, went to Ian Sayer, a private collector, for £500 (estimated £250 to £1,000).

Cole had made an extensive historical collection of material, in addition to many mementoes of his friends. A collection of 670 librettos and ballets, dating between 1814 and 1896, bought for £5,500 (estimated £2,500 to £3,500) by M. Hager, director of the *De la Danse* in Stockholm, also paid £2,200 (estimated £1,200 to £2,500) for a group of costume designs made by Scale, Milan, in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The least sought-after in the sale were the sketches of Cole himself, of some 600 of Cole and his dan around 1940-50 were £120 (estimated £200 to £300) for a group of sketches made by Cole.

The sale brought £37,299, with 4 per cent of the sale going to the American Cancer Society. A fine Chinese export vase, £108,773, with unsold.

'Loyalists' doubt UDA plan to form new party

"Loyalist" political groups in Northern Ireland were sceptical last night about plans to establish a political party associated with the Ulster Defence Association, which has declared its aim of an independent Ulster.

The UDA is the largest loyalist paramilitary organization and the only one that is not illegal. The party, which has not yet been given a name, hopes to fight the 1981 spring local elections and to contest the next general election.

The aim is a constitutional settlement which both sides in the province can accept. But the official Unionists in Belfast last night doubted whether a party associated with the UDA would have any chance of success.

Mountbatten trial told of gelignite

From a Staff Reporter

Traces of gelignite constituents were found on the clothing of both defendants in the Lord Mountbatten murder trial, it was alleged in the special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday.

Dr James Donovan, director of the Irish forensic sciences laboratories, told the court that he had found traces of nitroglycerine on the jacket and trousers of Thomas McMahon and on the jacket of Francis McGil. He had also found traces of ammonium nitrate on the trousers of Mr McMahon; both chemicals were important constituents of gelignite.

Mr McMahon, aged 31, of Castlemacross, Co. Monaghan, and Mr McGil, aged 24, of Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim, deny murdering Lord Mountbatten on August 27 when his boat

of gelignite

exploded outside Mullaghmore harbour, Co. Sligo. Nicholas Knatchbull, aged 14, grandson of Lord Mountbatten, and Paul Maxwell, aged 13, a boatboy, from Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, were also killed in the explosion. The Dowry Lady, Brabourne, aged 85, mother-in-law of Lord Mountbatten's daughter, Lady Brabourne, died later.

The three judges in the non-jury trial were told by Dr Donovan that traces of nitroglycerine were also found on Lord Mountbatten's sweater, confirming that the explosion had been caused by gelignite.

Det Sergeant Michael Noland said that the bomb probably weighed between four and five pounds. Inspector Patrick Jordan, of the ballistics section of the Dublin technical bureau, said that the explosion occurred in

MP to raise

the centre of the boat, between the cabin and the engine. Earlier in the trial it was stated that both men were in custody when the bomb exploded. The prosecution alleges that it was detonated by a third party by remote control.

The defendants were stopped at 9.55 on the morning of the murder, less than two hours before the explosion, in a routine police check outside Graveland, Co. Londonderry, about 50 miles from Mullaghmore. The police said they noticed that Mr McGil's hands were shaking.

Mr McGil gave his name as Patrick Rehill, of Kinsaleck, Co. Cavan, a man who the police allege has been involved in bombings. He later gave his correct name and said he had lied because he had borrowed the car from Mr Rehill but was driving it without insurance. The trial continues today.

MP to raise

spy 'rumours' in the Commons

By Arthur O'Sullivan

The Prime Minister is expected to be asked at question time in the Commons today about "Maurice" and "Basil", the so-called fourth and fifth men in the spy scandal of the 1950s.

Three remanded

in Cheshire murder case

From John Chatter

Three men appeared on double murder charges at a special sitting of magistrates at Sandbach, Cheshire, yesterday after police investigations into the shooting of two married women at the Boarded Barn Cottage, near Congleton, last week.

Marilyn Monroe gloves i

£1,000 sale of relics

By Geraldine Norman

The white kid gloves worn by Marilyn Monroe in the film *Some Like it Hot*, together with her sequin and ivory fan, precious souvenirs of a twentieth-century dream, were sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £400 (estimated £20 to £100). They were purchased by the Mayor's Galleries, contemporary art dealers, on behalf of a British private collector.

The occasion was the second sale devoted to the Jack Cole collection of books and pictures on the dance. Cole, who died in 1974, was a "noted" choreographer and dancer; he worked extensively with Marilyn Monroe, being the choreographer of *Some Like it Hot*, *Bus Stop*, *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* and *Let's Make Love*.

A collection of Monroe memorabilia, including a photograph (signed by Cole), rehearsal schedules, telegrams and press clippings, went to Ian Sayer, a private collector, for £500 (estimated £250 to £1,000).

Marilyn Monroe gloves i

£1,000 sale of relics

By Geraldine Norman

The white kid gloves worn by Marilyn Monroe in the film *Some Like it Hot*, together with her sequin and ivory fan, precious souvenirs of a twentieth-century dream, were sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £400 (estimated £20 to £100). They were purchased by the Mayor's Galleries, contemporary art dealers, on behalf of a British private collector.

WEST EUROPE

Pope calls for use of new methods in tackling world hunger

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Nov 12

The Pope called today for a new model of development for dealing with the problem of hunger in the world which he described as one of the most serious dangers to peace.

He was addressing 1,500 delegates representing 146 countries at the Rome conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Too many people were still suffering from hunger and malnutrition, he said, and the difficulties could no longer be overcome by appeals to sentiment or by sporadic and ineffectual outbursts of indignation. The times were over when the right of everyone to nutrition could be met by gifts of surplus foodstuffs from the rich countries or by programmes of urgent aid formulated to meet exceptional cases.

It is just a month since the Pope addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York and a master of days since he called together the whole Sacred College of Cardinals to discuss with him the problems of the Roman Catholic Church.

Cardinal Siniscalchi, the retiring Belgian Primate, who was at the meeting of the Sacred College, summed up the principal theme of the papacy under Pope John Paul II as being to represent "the voice of the human conscience" and it was distinctly in this role that the Pope spoke today.

He called on the rich countries to face the problem of hunger with rapid and concrete methods. He said that hunger in the world did not derive only from unfavourable geographical, climatic and agricultural circumstances, but in many cases from man himself. He drew attention to the deficiencies in the organization of society which blocked individual enterprise, in certain technological systems to the principle of terror, oppression and inhuman practices. The new model of development had to satisfy the truly fundamental human needs.

Since he came to the throne little more than a year ago, the Pope's strongest plea, on the international scene, have concerned human rights. His New York speech to the United Nations turned largely on the subject. His premise is that every human being is endowed with a dignity that must never be lessened, impaired or destroyed but must instead be respected and safeguarded. If peace is really to be built up, in his more detailed list of what constitutes the more important of the universal

recognized human rights, he placed food immediately after the right to life and the liberty and security of the person.

In his speech today, he attempted to devise a working compromise between planning and individual freedom while rejecting what he described as the artificial needs on which economies were based.

He saw these artificial needs as provoked in part and constantly augmented by publicity, by the requirements of the market and by the positions of force taken up by nations within the economy, within finance and politics.

It was necessary, he said, to foresee and combat the dangerous consequences for man which could emerge from certain technical and economic solutions. He called for the greater efforts to be made to obtain the free and responsible participation of men in the decisions taken for growth in the communities in which they lived.

He ended his speech with the statement that the earth belonged to man, to all men, and so to the generations which will follow us to whom we must hand it over, habitable and fertile.

The Pope's stand on human rights is in strong contrast to the role of a strict disciplinarian which he has adopted within the church.

His continued refusal to allow priests who feel they no longer have a vocation to give up the priesthood is now reaching serious proportions.

The number of requests is estimated at about 5,000 (though some put the figure at 7,000) and one exceptionally gifted cardinal in the Curia is known to be thinking of resigning because of this issue and the Pope's disciplinary demands in general.

The Curia, the church's central administration, as a whole is suffering from the Pope's somewhat haphazard manner of conducting business. He makes surprisingly little use of the administrative machine.

The meeting of the cardinals last week hardly helped the estimated budget deficit of the church administration in the current year. The figure was 17,000m lire (nearly £10m) and the deficit is expected to be larger next year.

The cardinals were asked to make proposals for reducing the deficit and the Curia was a favourite target. Conservatives on the other hand thought that cuts should be made by doing away with the new bodies which arose from the Vatican Council such as the secretariat for Christian unity.

Plans for stationing 572 new US nuclear weapons in Europe are worrying some governments

Nato faces crucial missile decision

From Henry Seabrooke
Defence Correspondent,
The Hague, Nov 12

The Defence Ministers of 11 Nato nations will meet here tomorrow for secret discussions on one of the most important issues to face the alliance for more than a decade.

The Ministers, all members of Nato's Nuclear Planning Group (NPG), will put before them a proposal to station in West Europe 572 new long-range theatre nuclear weapons, capable of reaching the Soviet Union.

At present Nato has 56 RAF Vulcan bombers and 170 American F-111s in this category, but the Vulcans are due to be phased out in a few years' time. Even the F-111s depend on airfields which would be vulnerable in wartime and on their ability to penetrate Soviet air defence networks.

Strategists have long argued the case for modernizing these theatre nuclear forces (TNF), if only to make the policy of flexible response look more credible. These arguments have been reinforced recently by Russia's introduction of improved TNF and the need to counter them.

The new Soviet TNF are the Backfire supersonic bomber and the SS-20 mobile missile, which are augmenting per-

haps in time replacing older equipment like the Badger and Blinder medium-range bombers and the SS-4 and SS-5 land-based missiles.

The Backfire is not only faster than its predecessors but has one-third greater range than the Blinder and more than twice that of the Badger. The SS-20 is not only mobile and therefore less vulnerable, but has three independent warheads, each three times more accurate than the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles.

The Russians have about 60 SS-20s and 40 Backfires deployed in Europe. The SS-20s, as well as 350 of the older bombers and 450 of the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. But Nato believes the number of SS-20s could rise to 200 and the Backfires to 100 by the mid-1980s, with no guarantee that the older systems would be phased out.

A Nato committee called the High Level Group was formed after the London summit meeting two years ago, and it is responsible for the proposal for a Nato counter-force, which the NPG will discuss tomorrow and Wednesday.

The detailed plan is for 108 Pershing-2 mobile missiles and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles to be stationed in West Europe within the next three years. The United States would pay for them and man them, though the cost of building bases would be met from Nato's

common fund, and the host countries would provide for their security. The cost is expected to be \$3,500m (about £1,500m).

The problems arise over where to base the TNF. The Pershing-2 missiles, which have a range of about 1,600 miles, would have to be stationed in West Germany to reach their targets. The cruise missiles, which can fly more than 1,500 miles, could be sited in Britain, Italy, Holland or Belgium.

While Britain will almost certainly make two or three airfields in East Anglia available, some of the other countries, particularly Holland, have been hesitating. They fear that having American nuclear weapons on their soil would make them prime targets if war broke out.

There is growing confidence in Nato, however, that after this week's meeting of the NPG, a positive decision will be reached at the meetings of the Defence Planning Committee and Nato Council at Brussels next month.

Mr Brezhnev's alarm is interpreted in Nato as a vindication of the TNF programme. The alliance is already thinking of a Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT 2).

Press freedom 'diminished in Britain'

By a Staff Reporter

Press freedoms were diminished in Britain while newspapers which had been using and extending them for nearly two centuries were silenced, Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman and editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers Ltd, said in Stockholm last night.

Sir Denis was speaking as chairman of Reuters news agency at a dinner given by the Swedish Government in honour of the Reuters board and the directors of the news agencies of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark.

He said it was newspapers which won the freedoms now enjoyed by broadcasting.

"But newspapers will go down to broadcasting unless they can take advantage of the flexibility and the saving which new ways of printing offer them. There is freedom from unreliability."

"The new deal at Times Newspapers goes a long way towards resolving these problems," Sir Denis added.

Spanish police search for kidnapped politician

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Nov 12

A nationwide search continued today for a prominent Spanish MP, kidnapped during a weekend of terrorist violence.

Señor Javier Ruperez, chief spokesman of the ruling Centre Democratic Union and a career diplomat, disappeared yesterday morning while on his way from his home in central Madrid to a hotel on the outskirts, where he was to attend the closing session of a congress of delegates from centre parties from Latin America and Spain.

His car was found about 24 hours later hidden in underground in a Madrid park.

The police are working on the theory that the kidnapping was the work of either the Basque separatist organisation ETA or some South American extremist movement.

Another leading member of the Centre Democratic Union, Señor Gabriel Cisneros, was seriously wounded by gunfire in an unsuccessful ETA kidnapping attempt earlier this year.

In other developments yesterday, two Civil Guard policemen were badly hurt when they were machine-gunned from a passing car outside a police barracks in the Basque town of Salvatierra. A pro-ETA town councillor was shot dead shortly afterwards by police who said he failed to stop his car at a roadblock.

A forest warden was shot dead by suspected Basque activists today in a bar in Oyarzun, near San Sebastián.

In Santander, a giant reeled the workshop of a company supplying material for a controversial nuclear power plant at Lemóniz, near Bilbao. They set off explosive charges which caused damage estimated at \$2.9m.

Europe's MPs tired of nomadic life

From David Wood
Strasbourg, Nov 12

The European Parliament, directly elected last June, continues in Strasbourg this week to test its strength against the Council of Ministers in the probably fond hope that it will succeed where the old nominated Parliament failed.

Not least, many of the new MPs, particularly the British Conservatives and Socialists, have reopened the campaign on where the European Parliament should live and have its being.

Tomorrow, Miss Ann Clwyd, Socialist member for Mid and West Wales, will ask Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the Commission, how much money would be saved annually "if all meetings of all Community institutions were held in Brussels and all staff of all Community institutions were based in that city".

Not only the Belgian Government officially wants the European Parliament. It loyally abides by the horse traders' deal by which Luxembourg shares the plenary sessions. Brussels is content to be the centre for parliamentary committee meetings and the headquarters of some parliamentary groups and the Commission.

The cost of running a nomadic Parliament involving the monthly transport of staff and documents is high. But that is not the only British complaint. Strasbourg, where all plenary sittings must be held until Luxembourg has a new building large enough to sit 410 MPs and their auxiliaries, has nearly every virtue except direct flights from Heathrow.

In fact the 1980 budget appropriations for the Parliament's rent are doubled on 1979. British Conservatives (now a 64-strong group) re-named European Democrats have taken new heart from the legal judgment of Mr Alan Tyrrell, QC, that the Council of Ministers' powers to fix the parliamentary site under Article 216 of the Rome Treaty can be circumvented.

Mr Tyrrell reasons that though the member states of the Nine have the right to fix the sitting place by common accord, the Parliament can choose its own working place. He says in round terms: "We have both the legal right and the moral duty to settle for ourselves a single working place."

While that argument takes its course, the Parliament today began revising its procedure to adjust to its new conformation.

Four divers drowned
Marseilles, Nov 12—Four divers, three Frenchmen and an African from the Ivory Coast, drowned while carrying out oil prospecting work off Ghana over the weekend.

after direct elections. An electronic system of voting has been recommended by the procedure committee, with Mr Hans Nord, the Parliament's former secretary-general and now a Dutch Liberal MP, as a formal rapporteur.

Michael Hornsby writes from Brussels: Britain's hopes of eliminating or very substantially reducing its large net payment to the EEC budget appear to be fading fast. It now looks unlikely that Mrs Margaret Thatcher will be able to secure the agreement of other EEC member states to reduce the British deficit by more than £300m to £400m at most when the Prime Minister meets fellow heads of government at the EEC summit in Dublin on November 29 and 30.

This compares with the £1,200m deficit which Britain expects to suffer next year, and which Mrs Thatcher has said should be eliminated. West German sources have made clear, however, that even the Bonn Government, which is the most sympathetic to the British case, is not prepared to go beyond relatively minor revisions to the present mechanism for correcting excessive budget contributions.

The German sources say that Bonn is not prepared to imperil its relations with Paris in order to give Mrs Thatcher what she wants. They argue that Britain must look beyond immediate relief to medium-term remedies—such as a larger share of EEC funds to promote the development of backward regions—to improve its budget position.

There is also a strong hint from the Germans that if Mrs Thatcher wants more than this she will have to be prepared to offer concessions in other areas such as fisheries.

The European Commission is under intense pressure from most member states (though not Britain) to produce a specific proposal in time for the Dublin summit, and Mr Roy Jenkins, the Commission President, has accepted that he must do this.

The balance of opinion within the Commission is that a majority is likely to be found only for a solution at the lower end of the Commission's current range of options.

As the Dublin prospects grow bleaker, there are signs that the British are ready to take an increasingly intransigent line in other areas as a way of putting pressure on their Community partners.

Strike stops flights
Paris, November 12—Air traffic has been seriously disrupted at Paris-Orly airport by a traffic controllers' strike. Several dozen take-offs and landings have been cancelled.

Continent decides to clock on together

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Nov 12

Spurred on partly by the need to save energy, almost the whole of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Soviet border, expected to put its clocks forward one hour for the summer months next year.

Most of the continental members of the European Community, Austria, and Greece will synchronize their change-over dates, on April 6 and September 24.

Spain, Sweden and Denmark have still not officially decided but are thought likely to follow suit.

But the March-April and September-October periods will be trying times for airlines, railways, and travellers because Britain, Portugal, Malta and several Eastern European countries will change over on different dates.

Officials in Bonn expect increasing pressure to achieve a standardized European summertime. The biggest step towards common summertime was made quietly last month when East Germany unexpectedly announced that it would put its clocks forward next summer.

Efforts to reach a unified summertime among the EEC countries had been held up by West Germany's reluctance to be on a different time from East Germany. It would have created, the Government felt, a further psychological barrier between the two halves of Germany and cause considerable practical difficulties, particularly in the divided city of Berlin.

As soon as the East German announcement was made the West German Government said it would go ahead with summertime next year.

East Germany's decision appears to have been prompted partly by the fact that Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania have already opted for summertime, although with varying dates for the change-over. Hungary and Yugoslavia are still undecided.

The saving in fuel, which is in fact marginal, is believed to be only one reason for the communist countries' decision. Diplomats in Bonn say the desire ideological differences these countries feel intensely European and are happy to collaborate on smaller non-political matters. One example cited is the adoption of European rules numbering on their main highways.

One odd country out will be Switzerland which voted against summertime in a referendum last year and is constructionally unable to do anything about it for another two or three years. Norway and Finland have no summertime plans as yet, officials say in Bonn.

Welcome back to the management, staff and readers of The Times from Dorland Advertising and its clients.

Agfa-Gevaert Ltd
Allied Bakeries
Allied Suppliers (Lipton's)
Argos Distributors
Bass Ltd
BL Cars Ltd
Buchanan Booth's Agencies
H.P. Bulmer
Butter Information Council

Cadbury Schweppes Ltd
Castrol
Caterpillar Overseas S.A.
Cathay-Pacific
NOW! Magazine
COL/Dept of Industry
Courtenay Wines (Dubonnet)
Danepak
Dreamland Group

Dunlop Semtex
George Payne Ltd
Green Shield
H.J. Heinz Co. Ltd
Hewlett-Packard Ltd
Lucas
National Savings Bank
Phoenix Assurance
The Post Office

Robinsons of Chesterfield
Rolls-Royce Motors
Shulton (Old Spice)
Smiths Food Group
Toshiba (VCR)
Trade Indemnity
Verbisko
Warner-Lambert
W.D. & H.O. Wills

Let the good Times roll.

Dorland

DORLAND ADVERTISING LTD.
121-141 WESTBOURNE TERRACE, LONDON W2 6SP
TELEPHONE 01-262 5077, TELEX 27674

You can't beat the Times.



New York in 4 hours.
Washington in 4 hours 10 mins.
Bahrain in 4 hours 10 mins.
Dallas in 8 hours.*
Singapore in 9 hours 10 mins.†

**British
airways
Concorde**

*Interchange with Braniff † In association with SIA

VERSEAS

Tensions grow in East Africa as relations between Kenya and post-Amin Uganda worsen

By Nicholas Ashford
Mpalala

There is growing concern among Western diplomats in East Africa over the deterioration in relations between Kenya, Uganda and the new Ugandan Government headed by President Yoweri Museveni. The overthrow of the tyrannical President Idi Amin last year, far from stabilizing the nation, appears to be creating new tensions in East Africa, says that President Amin's downfall could lead to a revival of the defunct East African Community (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) which seem to have been shelved, at least for the foreseeable future.

Relations between Kenya and Uganda began their slide into suspicion and acrimony with the removal from office of President Yusuf Lule—a pro-Western, pro-Kenyan moderate who was nominated to head the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) government in April 1979 after the overthrow of President Amin—and his replacement in June by President Museveni.

The Kenyans claim they detected the hand of their arch-enemy, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, behind Mr. Lule's removal. They believe the Tanzanian leader, whose army brought about President Amin's overthrow and are still responsible for maintaining security inside Uganda, is determined to implant Tanzania's brand of socialism in Uganda, and that Mr. Lule was equally determined not to be dictated to by President Nyerere.

Furthermore, the Kenyans identified President Binaisa as being a leftist but also as a "front" for ex-President Milton Obote, who has been living in Dar es Salaam as President Nyerere's guest since his overthrow by General Amin in 1971. Kenyans have developed exaggerated fears about the possibility of ex-President Obote's return to Uganda; a move Nairobi feels would not



President Binaisa of Uganda: Nobody's puppet.

only result in the complete socialization of Uganda but could also lead to civil conflict between pro-Obote and anti-Obote factions.

However, since he took over four months ago President Binaisa has sought to demonstrate that he is neither President Nyerere's nor Mr. Obote's puppet. Although he cannot ignore his Government's dependence on Tanzania—particularly the 20,000 Tanzanian soldiers based in Uganda—he has tried to distance himself from the Tanzanian leader.

President Nyerere's advice is listened to but not necessarily heeded, and President Binaisa has made it clear that neither Mr. Obote nor anyone else will take over the presidency until general elections are held in 1981. "We are definitely not taking our cue from Tanzania," says Professor Yash Tandon, a leading policy-maker in the UNLF.

The Kenyans do not seem to be impressed. A series of incidents—such as the temporary seizure in Uganda of 38 Kenyan lorries on their way to southern Sudan, the sudden closure of Uganda's borders during the currency change-over, and Uganda's announced intention to develop a new route to the coast through Tanzania, in

order to reduce its dependence on the railway line to the Kenyan port of Mombasa—have merely fuelled their suspicion. The Ugandans say they are disappointed but not really surprised by Kenya's hostility towards their Government. They claim the Kenyans had a vested interest in seeing President Amin remain in power for as long as possible—first, because he was bitterly opposed to President Nyerere and, second, because Kenya's economy benefited at the expense of Uganda's once prosperous but now badly neglected economy.

Prominent Ugandans, including President Binaisa himself, have accused "Kenyans in high places" of involvement in smuggling coffee out of Uganda. They also blame Kenya for "not lifting a finger" to prevent Ugandans from being slaughtered by President Amin. In fact, Kenya continued to allow supplies and Libyan troop reinforcements to reach President Amin right to the bitter end of the war.

The Kenyans also proved to be less than hospitable hosts to the thousands of Ugandans who sought refuge from President Amin's massacres. Some were returned to Uganda and certain death while others were constantly harassed by the Kenyan police. Kenya also prevented some Ugandan exiled leaders from attending the conference in Mombasa, last March, which led to the establishment of the UNLF coalition which took over from President Amin.

"I think it is criminally absurd of Kenya to take such a negative attitude towards Uganda," said a Western diplomat in Kampala. "If it persists with its present attitude, Kenya will be the main sufferer as it will have enemies not only in Somalia on its northern border and Tanzania in the south, but also in Uganda to the east as well."

It is possible that Kenya will modify its attitude towards Uganda once President Moi has reshuffled his Cabinet after last week's Kenyan elections.

World View: By Arrigo Levi, who will contribute regular articles on international affairs

More détente, not less, could be a remedy for its inadequacy as a peace strategy

Four months have passed since the Vienna summit, where America and Russia solemnly reaffirmed their commitment to détente, as proclaimed by the Moscow Charter in 1972. As President Carter then put it: "Our new Salt treaty could provide the basic framework we seek to reduce tension and conflict throughout the world." Hopefully it could, but apparently it does not.

During the last few months the superpowers have not been able to "prevent the development of situations capable of causing a dangerous exacerbation of their relations", as Principle 2 of the Moscow Charter asked them to do. A short list of recent confrontations includes: the affair of the Soviet brigade in Cuba; a series of military challenges and counter-challenges on "Euro-missiles" and massive Soviet pressures upon Western Europe; the attempted take-over of the Non-Aligned Movement by the Soviet faction; the strengthening of links between China and the West; and the continuation of a dangerous conflict in Indochina. Is détente no longer adequate, as a strategy for peace, in a world of multiple tensions and conflicts?

According to Dr. Kissinger's memoirs, détente was based on two elements: the Salt agreement, which was supposed to stop the "wildly spiralling nuclear arms race"; and the basic principles, which emphasized "the necessity of responsible political conduct". A relaxation of tensions "could not be based exclusively on arms control; the ultimate test would be restrained international behaviour."

The experience of seven years has unfortunately proved, first of all, that arms control agreements have a limited scope. They are unstable, being continuously threatened by technical progress. Strategic parity is the sum of a number of disparities and the overall balance of power never settles for long. Old weapons are always re-



Arrigo Levi, who edited La Stampa of Turin between 1973 and 1978.

placed by the most powerful and advanced new weapons available: Russia's SS4 and SS5 missiles by the much more flexible, invulnerable and precise SS20; America's Minuteman by the MX missiles, which are not just invulnerable but so much more powerful and precise that they will immediately create a new imbalance against the Soviet Union, instead of simply eliminating the present one against America. According to precedents, the British Polaris deterrent will certainly become a Trident deterrent.

Arms control agreements may have made the arms race less costly and somewhat less wild. But they are not conducive to disarmament or even to a stable balance of power. Nor have they prevented the gradual expansion of Soviet military power which has given the Soviet Union, for the first time in history, a global military reach which equates its political ambitions. When Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon promised each other "restraint" in May, 1972, there was one global power: now there are two. Détente between equals seems much more difficult to achieve.

This change has come about as a result of deliberate long planning by Moscow. Other challenges to the relative stability of what was a cosy, bipolar world (cozier for the side allied to the more equal superpower), have come from the world outside the blocks.

This is not the multipolar world that Mr. Nixon imagined, with just five great powers. First of all, a grand alliance may emerge between four of them against the fifth, which is Russia; and this must be as upsetting to the Kremlin as the growth of Soviet military power is upsetting to us. Even more, this is a free world, with many uncontrollable agents: governments, political movements, peoples. Even with a stable global military power, there would remain a number of unstable regional balances, in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, even Central America. The temptation to take advantage of these changes has increased, the exercise of restraint has become more difficult. But if the superpowers can exploit local tensions, they are often unable to check them, even when they want to: they can do more harm than good.

If détente, as defined a decade ago, is no longer viable, one can either decide to do without it (without the danger of détente, we hardliners would claim) or one could try to define it more rigorously and give it greater scope, and even to move forward from détente to entente, as Dr. Kissinger once dreamt. The two choices may not be contradictory, if "doing without détente" is understood as meaning that the West cannot blindly rely on Soviet restraint: great powers will always take advantage of superiority and try to make it permanent by blandishments and threats, as the recent Berlin speech by President Brezhnev again proves.

The West must therefore reestablish unilaterally some of the essential conditions for maintaining this balance of power, which is in itself the premise of détente. This implies: taking action in the economic as well as in the military fields, the two being in many ways connected. As Raymond Aron put it in *Essays*, a weakness of the West, for which the Russians are not responsible, is that we live in a world market, without having a world empire.

But strengthening our self-sufficiency and power, though necessary, is not by itself an adequate strategy for peace. Nor can détente be limited to arms control, leaving the whole world open to uncontrolled continuities, as President Carter seemed to believe for a time. Military agreements would not survive among continuous tensions and crises.

So the inadequacy of détente, in a world where no great power can "go it alone" can probably be remedied only by an effort to have more of it. We may need a new great age of negotiation, in which the military balance in Europe could be a good start, once we have made it clear that we will not be cowed by Soviet bullying into acceptance of permanent inferiority.

Arrigo Levi 1979.

Mr Sadat's euphoria puzzles his advisers

By Edward Morfimer

President Sadat of Egypt is in a mood of such irrepressible optimism and euphoria as to perplex even some of his close advisers.

When I interviewed him last week in his rest house at the Barrage, outside Cairo, he declared himself "quite satisfied" with Israel's response to this peace initiative he launched two years ago and expressed confidence in the outcome of the talks on Palestinian autonomy, even suggesting that agreement might be reached three or four months ahead of schedule. He brushed aside the dispute over the price Israel should pay for oil from the Alma oilfields in Sinai, which Egypt is to recover on November 25.

Israel has been insisting that the oil be sold at the Opec price, \$23.50 per barrel, rather than the spot market price at which Egypt sells the rest of its oil, and which is nearly \$10 higher. This could make a difference of as much as \$70m to the Egyptian balance of payments. But Mr. Sadat made light of the matter.

"You have made a mountain out of a molehill," he told me. "Beating Israel in the oil market is not my job. I took my job as Prime Minister and asked my Prime Minister to arrange for it. Let the Israelis have the two million barrels of oil they need to have from this Alma field, for one year at the Opec price." There had not been any "real conflict" about this, he insisted.

Members of his government were reluctant to believe it when told that he had said this, and did their best to explain it away. "According to one of them, the agreement is not a deal, it is a loan to cover the difference in the first year," Mr. Sadat told me he believed it would take only another two or three months to reach agreement with Israel on the oil supply from the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

When I asked the reason for his "remarkable" confidence, which is not shared by independent observers or by Mr. Robert Strauss, the outgoing American representative in the talks, the President gave two reasons.

"First of all, you wouldn't believe me when I tell you that during the last four or five years everyone was pessimistic—in America, in Israel, and including some of my aides—and I was optimistic. Second, by now I have known Begin and we have decided together, and I feel the man is true for peace, as he is true also for the security of Israel."

He recalled that on his visit to Jerusalem he had set two main goals: that there should be no war after the October war, and secondly that "there is a security issue that should be met". The first was now "definitely achieved," he said, "and we are now on our way to achieve the second goal."

"We have achieved it between Egypt and Israel, and it will not be difficult to achieve it between the Palestinians and other parties like Jordan or Syria and Israel. We have the example in the treaty that has been concluded between me and Israel. So for all these reasons combined I am optimistic."

Asked about the exchange of ambassadors between Israel and Egypt, which is due next February, Mr. Sadat said other Arab states might react by adopting further sanctions against Egypt.

He continued: "But it will never hinder anything or impede our efforts towards a comprehensive settlement. I'm sorry to say that everything with my colleagues is based on slogans and exploitation and engineering and so on. We have no time to lose in battles like this. But every effort from our side should be directed towards the fulfilment of the comprehensive settlement."

Peace has already started to prevail, he said, considering Camp David and the treaty between Egypt and Israel the cornerstone of this comprehensive settlement. We have laid already a concrete base and it is very solid. The comprehensive will come sooner or later."

Mr. Sadat repeated his view that the remaining problems in the Middle East were of a technical or technological nature. The Syrians, Palestinians and other Arabs, he said, were "not seeing the whole thing for themselves and trying to understand the psychological dimensions of the whole problem."

Finally, I asked Mr. Sadat whether he feared that Mr. Begin's political difficulties at home might have repercussions for the peace process. He replied: "This is a pure internal matter. I'm not to comment on it. But let me tell you this. I have dealt with Begin and the man has proved himself to be a strong man and a strong friend. So it will be a loss if anything happens to him."

PHILIPS

China's Christians go to church again

By Charles Douglas-Horne

Church services for Chinese Christians have started again in Shanghai after at least 13 years of prohibition. The reopening for religious relaxation by China's Communist Party leadership of the question of organized religion.

Since the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 Christianity has gone largely underground. Chinese adherents, who officially number between 600,000 and one million. Apart from two churches in Peking which have performed mainly for foreigners in the last few years, no other formal Christian activity in China has been verified.

I recently visited a church in a poor area of Shanghai, near the waterfront. The church, which had probably been built in the 1920s, had been reactivated only a few weeks earlier. It was bulging with Chinese citizens. Nearly 1,000 men and women of all ages had crowded into the church and many more stood outside the building.

The service started with the familiar hymn "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty" to the accompaniment of an electric organ on the platform. The congregation sang from Chinese hymn sheets that must have been treasured in secret for many years and were collected for safe keeping after the service.

The form of service was basically Presbyterian, according to the pastor, Mr. Yang An Ting, who told me that he had been working in a factory until a few weeks previously when the authorities gave him permission to resume services. The church had been a furniture store until September.

There were no symbols of Christianity in the church, no altar, no part of the cross. The pastor and his colleagues were dressed like the congregation members, in blue cloth jackets and trousers. He sat behind a desk on which was a microphone, through which he delivered a 30-minute sermon.

Bibles were in evidence among the congregation, all of them being handled with care. Bibles are prized in China and are unlikely to be printed in the foreseeable future.

About four-fifths of the people were old or very old, and most part in the service with a passionate devotion. But every pew also had young men and women. The service was entirely in Chinese and ended after about an hour with a blessing and one verse of "All People that on Earth do dwell".

Legal fight to uphold China policy

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Nov. 12. The United States Government will begin a long legal battle tomorrow to uphold President Carter's decision to end his country's defence treaty with Taiwan at the end of the year.

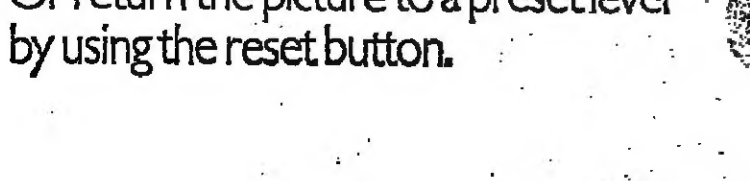
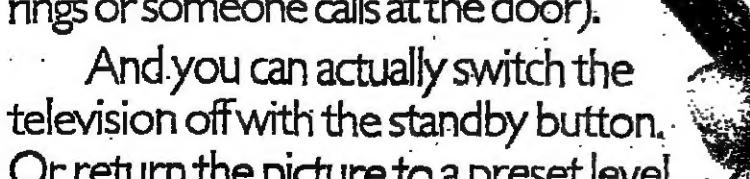
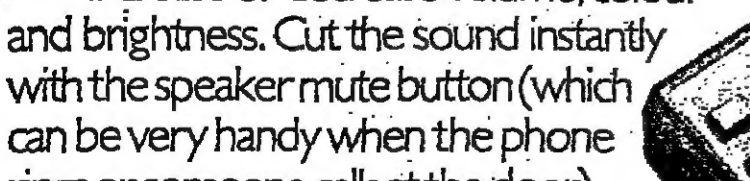
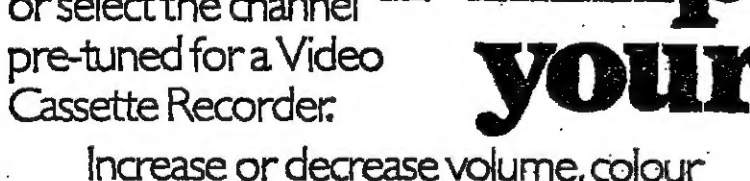
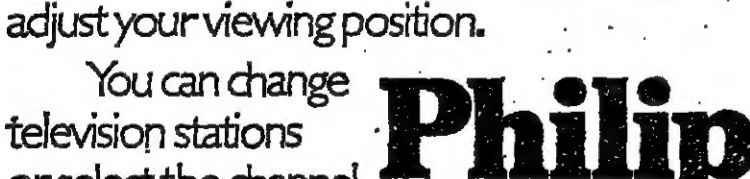
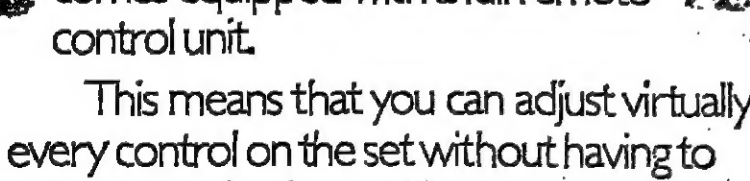
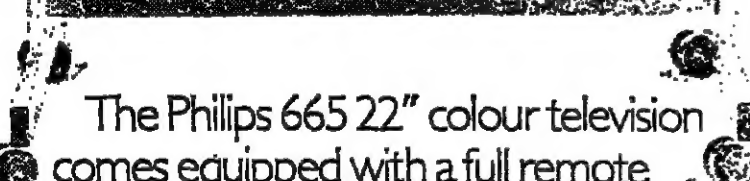
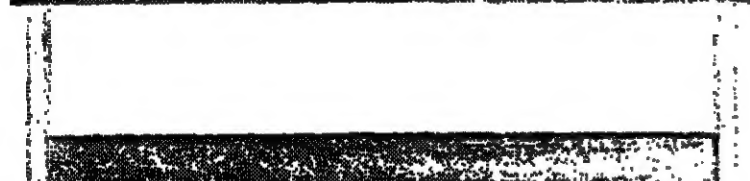
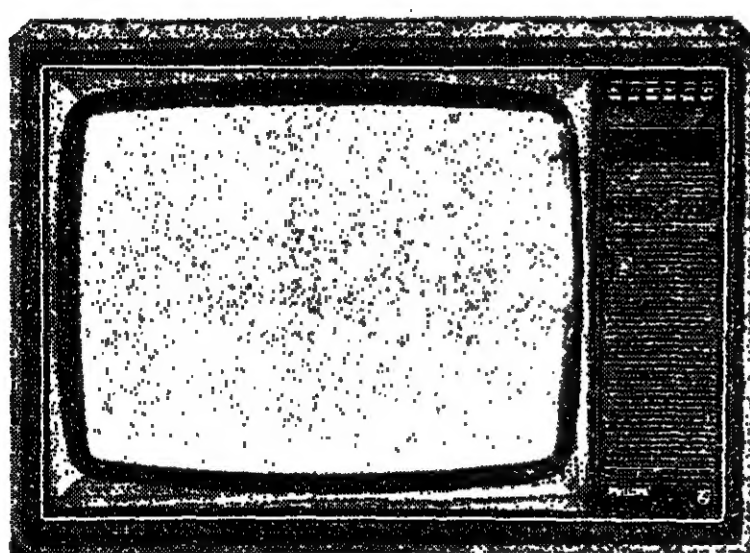
To the embarrassment of the Administration, a district court in Washington ruled last month that the President acted illegally in not seeking the approval of Congress for the proposed termination of the pact. The decision was taken unanimously by President Carter last December, when he announced that he was recognizing communist China

Legal fight to uphold China policy

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Nov. 12. The United States Government will begin a long legal battle tomorrow to uphold President Carter's decision to end his country's defence treaty with Taiwan at the end of the year.

To the embarrassment of the Administration, a district court in Washington ruled last month that the President acted illegally in not seeking the approval of Congress for the proposed termination of the pact. The decision was taken unanimously by President Carter last December, when he announced that he was recognizing communist China



As well as full remote control, the 665 has a 'Hi-Bri' screen for clearer daytime viewing, electrotouch tuning and a quick start picture to minimise the irritating time lag between sound and vision.

All this comes in a slimline Burma Teak veneer cabinet on a castor mounted stand.

Your Philips dealer will be happy to demonstrate the 665, or any of our other sets with full remote control.

From a 16" Compact, to a 26" Teletext receiver or a set with Hi-Fi sound. He'll put television at your fingertips.

Philips Video. Simply years ahead.



Philips television at your fingertips.

The Philips 665 22" colour television comes equipped with a full remote control unit.

This means that you can adjust virtually every control on the set without having to adjust your viewing position.

You can change television stations or select the channel pre-tuned for a Video Cassette Recorder.

Increase or decrease volume, colour and brightness. Cut the sound instantly with the speaker mute button (which can be very handy when the phone rings or someone calls at the door).

And you can actually switch the television off with the standby button. Or return the picture to a preset level by using the reset button.



PHILIPS FULL REMOTE CONTROL TELEVISION

مركز لاداميل

For a high-performance motor-car, the new Jaguar XJ Series III makes almost excruciatingly slow progress down the assembly track.

In an atmosphere more reminiscent of a cathedral than a car plant, the cars pass along at the stately speed of two inches per minute, receiving at every stage the skilled and detailed attention of a complete team of dedicated Jaguar craftsmen and inspectors.

Because of this painstaking attention to detail, both in design and in manufacture, the Jaguar XJ has more than once been dubbed 'the finest car in the world'—a reputation we are much too proud of to jeopardise by taking short cuts.

For the same reason ordering a new Jaguar XJ Series III can, we admit, make demands on your patience.

The precise model you want will probably not be available 'off-the-shelf', although your Jaguar dealer will try his best to expedite delivery.

In the meantime, you might like to contemplate the unique motoring experience you have in store.

The totally effortless power, available at the merest depression of the accelerator.

The incomparable luxury of ride and comfort, allied to an almost uncanny silence.

Hide covered seating with adjustable

lumbar support and hand-finished walnut veneering that is symmetrically matched.

Legendary handling and road-holding, complete with anti-dive suspension and fully fail-safe braking.

Secondary safety features that include a deformable boot and bonnet, engineered to absorb the full force of a 30mph impact.

But above all, the unique, indefinable pleasure of Jaguar ownership.

We can't promise to deliver your new Jaguar XJ Series III in a hurry.

But we can promise you a car that is worth all the waiting. **JAGUAR**
The latest Jaguar. The XJ Series III.

Putting your foot down won't make it any faster.



Anyone would think Sony are the only people who make video for business.



All the companies on this page use the Sony U-matic video system. They're also some of the most successful companies in the country. What a coincidence.

To: Bill Rowland, Sony (UK) Ltd, Commercial & Industrial Division, Pyrene House, Sunbury Cross, Sunbury-on-Thames. Tel: Sunbury-on-Thames 89581. Please tell me more about the Sony U-matic videocassette system.

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____

JIRI MENZEL'S **THOSE WONDERFUL MOVIE CRANKS**

featuring **RUDOLF HRUSINSKY**
"...SHEER DELIGHT..."

LONDON FILM FESTIVAL, best feature



subtitles

A Contemporary Films Release

PARIS PULLMAN  **PHOENIX**

THE ARTS

Neil Simon, playing with £15,000 a week

Tonight, when *Last of the Red Hot Lovers* opens at the Criterion in London, Neil Simon, one of the most successful comic dramatists in the history of world theatre, will be trying again for a legitimate West End hit. Nor that he has been exactly unsuccessful in Britain: a string of musicals from *Sweet Charity* and *Little Me* all the way through to *Promises, Promises* and a succession of such films as *The Goodbye Girl* and *California Suite*, have made him a familiar name on the posters. But the fact remains that not one of his Broadway comedies, not *Barefoot in the Park* nor *The Odd Couple* nor *The Sunshine Boys* nor even *Plaza Suite*, has ever managed in the London theatre to repeat the original American success. The Atlantic is perhaps the most dangerous crossing for comic dramatists: certainly Alan Ayckbourn's *Bedroom Farce* is now nearing the end of its Broadway run after much less than half its London life.

Mr Simon remains commendably if understandably unperturbed: at 52, with 17 plays and 14 films already off his typewriter, he can reckon on a steady income from them of around £15,000 a week. Add to that his ownership of the Eugene O'Neill Theatre on Broadway, and about eight million dollars safely in the bank, and it's not too hard to work out why he is not going to be lying awake at night worrying about the notices. Not that he has altogether ceased to

care about the West End: Simon just thinks it would be nice if his royalties there could one day be greater than his hotel bill at the Connaught. This time it may just happen: *Last of the Red Hot Lovers* comes from West End managements (most of them have in the past been responsible for the catastrophic misadventures that have befallen Simon over here) but from the Royal Exchange in Manchester, where the production opened to some rave reviews back in April. Its London chances may however have been fractionally damaged, as Simon admits through clenched teeth, by the BBC's decision to screen the film version on Sunday. "I have that film away, but can you imagine a television network deciding to show it two days before the play has its London premiere? What harm have I ever done to the BBC?"

Neil Simon's eventual biographer is going to be able to trace much of his life through his comedies: the son of a flamboyant, middle-class father (Come Blow Your Horn) he married early and pennilessly (*Barefoot in the Park*) and went out to California to write *Sergeant Bilko* with his brother who soon divorced and went to live with another male divorcee (*The Odd Couple*). Simon's first wife was to die of cancer, and the story of how he came through that and into a second marriage to the actress Marsha Mason is told in *Chapter Two*, the film of which has just been completed with Miss Mason and James Caan starring.

Last of the Red Hot Lovers is, says Simon, less autobiographical, "except that it's about all of us who 10 years ago realized that we were in our forties and had totally missed out on the sexual revolution. It's about a man who runs a fish restaurant and suddenly realizes that half his life is over before he's started to live it; he even lies in bed practicing how to die. But all my plays are in certain ways autobiographical. I guess because I once read somewhere that if you wanted to be a successful playwright you had to begin by writing about what you knew best. I figured that was me, and I've somehow never stopped. When you're a writer everyone is at your mercy and the curious thing is that people almost never recognize themselves: my father went to his grave thinking that *Come Blow Your Horn* was about his best friend."

There have of course been a few disasters along the way: around the time of his first wife's death Simon came up with two extremely serious plays, one built around some short stories by Chekhov (*The Good Doctor*) and the other around the Bible story of Job (*God's Favourite*), neither of which suited Broadway's preconceived notion of what he should be delivering annually. Simon says that he is a founder of them than of such

machine-made hits of his as *Star-Spangled Girl*. "In the end, all comic writers bear the brunt of not being taken seriously when they write in comedy about serious subjects, but I would argue that *Chapter Two* is despite its gaps a play about death and rebirth; if people come in expecting a comedy and go out having found something else, so much the better. The great thing is to surprise them, which is maybe why I've got on the type-caster's nineteenth-century Russian farce, an old-fashioned 1940s movie for Goldie Hawn and a new play about a man meeting his daughter for the first time in 18 years. People seem to think that if I do maybe one play and one film a year I'm working very hard; believe me, nothing in my life has been such hard work as 26 episodes of *Sergeant Bilko* every year. After you've done that, the rest just seems like an extended holiday."

Simon and Marsha Mason (and his two daughters by his first marriage) now commune between New York and Los Angeles where Simon writes and Marsha acts, often in scripts by her husband. On film, they have a happy knack of turning even their failures into box office gold. Once Simon wrote a film for Marsha and Robert de Niro called *Bogart Slept Here* and after seven days shooting and a million dollars spent the picture, which Nichols said, "It was impossible and he cancelled

the whole project. Then, later, the studio were trying to set it up again with a different director and they were auditioning actors, and Richard Dreyfuss came in and played a scene with Marsha and I suddenly realized that though *Bogart Slept Here* wasn't any good I could write a film for Dreyfuss and Marsha and that became *Goodbye Girl*."

After *Red Hot Lovers* and the film of *Chapter Two* (due at Christmas) London will also be seeing Neil Simon's latest musical, *They're Playing Our Song*, a two-hander starring Tom Conti and the original Broadway star Lucie Arnaz. This again is, if not autobiographical, then at least biographical in that it is a semi-fictional account of the relationship of the show's own composer-lyricist team, Marvin Hamlisch and Carole Bayer Sager.

It seems to have better luck over here with the musicals than the straight plays; maybe it's because British audiences are still impressed by the dazzle of a Broadway score where Simon will expect the comedies to be like Ayckbourn or Coward. But I think generally things are getting better for American playwrights in London: television seems to have narrowed the gap, and at the Criterion we're getting laughs on lines that would have seemed incomprehensible over here even five years ago."

Sheridan Morley



Edward the third

Panorama BBC 1

Michael Ratchiffe

"He's tougher than hell" remarked an associate. "He's got two bad brothers, and he's got the money". There was no reason to revise that view of Edward Kennedy after Michael Cockerell's sober but entertaining first shot in Panorama's coverage of the Presidential campaign for 1980. The choice for the Democratic Party appears to rest between an incumbent with milky blue eyes that never focus on anything and a challenger with green ones, who, in close-up, appears to be concentrating very hard indeed not on what he is saying but on what he must remember to say next. Turning her head like a mischievous poodle later on in the programme, the First Mother remarked that the South had always supported Kennedys before, but would not vote for this one because he was nuts. "Why do you think he's nuts?" asked Cockerell. "For running!" replied the panda, with evident joy.

What with the Iron Magnolia and the Florida Caucus and the tiny speck of non-malignant cancer on Teddy's skin, not to mention Teresa Brewer's revolting campaign song and yet another trip to Martha's Vineyard and Chappaquiddick, it could not be said that the level of political debate was high up, if Kennedy's "socialist" ideas were not given credit as a positive, vote-getting side to his political character, neither was his shooting from the mouth on issues like Northern Ireland more than lightly flicked in. The Kennedy Challenge was about early moves in the game.

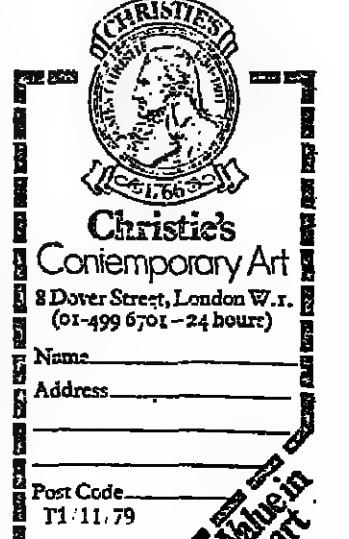
Kennedy's were all on home ground. When he was being rough in Philadelphia, his techniques reminded me of Hitler's at ease with a home crowd in Munich, and when he got excited his face swelled and grew red like Franz-Josef Strauss's. There was indeed something oddly Bavarian, rather than Irish, about his whole performance. The Carters were bullish on a black photographic autumn day in Miami and the President displayed all his light touch of steel and genius for embarrassment on opening the Kennedy Memorial Library in Boston before the entire Camelot clan. Most ominous was Chicago, where Jane Byrne welcomed him with a kiss to a full-size indoor replica of a Mississippi steamboat surrounded by ladies of Illinois affecting to be Southern belles. Jimmy said you were never alone in Chicago, or something like that, and Mayor Byrne agreed, before going off to throw in her lot with the other man. A key moment, perhaps, in the 12 months to come.

Tomorrow: Alan Bates and Simon Gray talk to John Higgins about their third partnership, in Stage Struck; and David Robinson previews the first week of the London Film Festival.

Value in original art



Detail from "Braemore" an original etching by Chris Penny. Priced at £45, it typifies the very remarkable value that Christie's Contemporary Art offers in original etchings and lithographs. Attractive landscapes and figurative works by rising young artists from around £30 to £50. As well as the work of such masters as Henry Moore and John Piper. Each work is an authentic original, numbered and signed by the artist. Then it is stamped with the Christie's seal of authentication and delivered to your home. Let us send you our free colour catalogue and price list. There's no better place to buy original prints. There's no better time than now.



Christie's Contemporary Art
8 Doyers Street, London W.1.
(01-499 6701-24 hours)
Name _____
Address _____
Post Code _____
T1 11 79

Sir Thomas Lawrence National Portrait Gallery

Thirties Hayward Gallery

John Flaxman, R.A. Royal Academy

The Art of Hollywood Victoria and Albert Museum

Since the days when Durrell was busily, expensively selling American millionaires re-made ancestors for their likenesses, the art of the classic British portrait painter has gone down considerably. When they are liked, it tends to be for something other than their portraits. Gainsborough's figures-in-landscape, for instance, which makes things regularly heard on a painter like Sir Thomas Lawrence, who rarely strayed outside the portrait, and when he did stray—as with his 1797 Academy picture *Satan Summoning His Legions*—achieved a conspicuous success with critics and public. It was going to like Lawrence, it has to be, for his portraits or nothing.

Even in the heyday of American buying, he was never so much favoured as Gainsborough. Romney's money, Reynolds. One might wonder why. The period, being nearer, was perhaps less appealing, less... well, ancestral. But also, as we can see at once looking round this splendid conspectus of his painting, he was not only in style and scale to the National Portrait Gallery's Carlton House Terrace annex. There was something curiously hard and unyielding about his best work, something which defied sentimentalisation. This might not be the superficial impression: there are, heaven knows, more than enough smirking, enamelled Misses and angelic children like young Master Lambton in red velvet, nearly poised halfway between *The Blue Boy* and *Bubbles*. But, however vociferously these were admired in his own day, they can never be seen now as central to his talent.

There is, indeed, something Byronic about Lawrence's art. The strength and weaknesses of his portraiture, at least, are very close to the strength and weaknesses of Byron's. He is very good at portraying crisply practical, old women, beyond vanity. He has a weakness for heroes. His beautiful, young

Portraitist with a Byronic brush



Portrait of Arthur Atherton as an Etonian by Sir Thomas Lawrence (detail)

women are frankly bores. His men are mainly cunning, weak, foolish, and unattractive. It is to the occasion, but is always very palpably there, observed with a precision which can be tough or ironic but is seldom indulgent. The famous contents of the Waterloo Room at Windsor, three paintings from which are prominent here, represent the height of his brilliance and the depth of his penetration.

The grand and handsome Archduke Charles of Austria contrasts sharply with the pudgy and vacillating Alexander I, Tsar of Russia, and both can be seen against the sure, rather ironic image of a jolly, worldly, slightly sly Pope Pius VII. The wonder is that Lawrence could be (perhaps unconsciously) so truthful in his depictions of famous and important men, and still have the likeness generally approved by the sitters, their relatives and friends.

These days, Lawrence, if familiar at all, tends to be known through historical rather than aesthetic interest. A show like this—no doubt the most comprehensive and representative ever assembled—is bound to be both a voyage of discovery and an essay in rehabilitation. It must be said at once that Lawrence wins hands down over Lely, the subject of last year's national winter show at the National Portrait Gallery. Lely, turned out on further acquaintance to be just about as (mildly) interesting as one had always imagined, but certainly no more. Lawrence gains enormously from being seen in bulk and in chronological order. Even his most famous pictures, like the full-length *Prince Regent* in Garter robes, stand up admirably to close critical scrutiny, and many of the less familiar images of less notable persons are discoveries indeed. Look at *Georgina, Lady Aspley*, bent over her sewing—a surprisingly modest, domestic image—or at *Arthur Atherton* as an Etonian, an imperious young pup with just a saving touch of insecurity.

Every now and then there comes along an exhibition which sets one to surprise by fine excess. *Thirties* at the Hayward, until January 13, is one such: there seems to be so much of everything, crumpling the gallery to the far corner with art or more-or-less-art, for who is going to quarrel about the inclusion of the *Bluebird*? The life of the decade is approached most directly by way of the superb range of news photographs on the top floor, among which those of James Jarchow stand out as the class of Carrier-Bresson, whether or not they would fit comfortably into *The Family of Man*. But elsewhere the tone of the times is captured with equal vividness through indirectness. In particular the catholic collection of paintings, divided down the middle into conservative/academic and advanced, comes up at the distance of time with an astonishingly uniform and coherent image.

The feeling of the period is so palpable that other considerations, such as whether a painter favours representational or abstract, surrealist or super-real, fade into insignificance, and all one remembers are some very memorable paintings, often from less familiar painters such as Glyn Philpot or James Cowie. But one realizes also that the Thirties were a golden age for printed fabrics and woven textiles, a summing-up moment in the art of the poster and productive of some of the best English book-design ever.

John Flaxman was not at all cosy either: he would probably have fitted very well into the Thirties had he been transported there by some chronological aberration. But because his art is chilly and formal, that certainly does not mean that it is lacking in passion. Looking round the Royal Academy's comprehensive display of his drawings, illustrations, and smallest sculptures, for Woodcock (obviously, short of ravaging a few churches, it would be difficult to represent anything larger directly), one often has the feeling of a summing-up moment in the art of the poster and productive of some of the best English book-design ever.

One by one the shadowy, vernal contributors to the art of the film are being brought out to be recognized. Now it is the turn of the designer. *The Art of Hollywood*, at the Victoria and Albert Museum until January 24, concentrates on nine of the biggest names, placing them in their context in the history of the film, showing their original designs (where available) as well as photographs and even filmclips to illustrate how they were realized on screen, and indicating how little they did. This last is really the vexed question which this show brings us significantly nearer to solving. The names are: Cedric Gibbons, William Cameron Menzies, the man for whom the title "Production Designer" was invented, designed not only the sets for *Gone With the Wind*, but laid out the whole look of the film, shot-by-shot, providing a blueprint that the many directors just followed. The same with Anton Grot and Mildred Pierce: the whole visual side, and even the editing pattern, was his invention.

At the other end of the scale, it is doubtful if Cedric Gibbons, though his name is on every MGM film for more than 30 years, ever actually designed anything himself after about 1930, and accordingly the whole is just a brilliant administrator.

John Russell Taylor

Why London will lament its Open Space

The Father Open Space

Julius Caesar Royal Shakespeare

From the Greek Arts, Cambridge

Over the years I have written several needless obituaries for the Open Space. I hope this one will be as premature as the others. But, as things stand, the company will be out of its Euston Road premises by next month, with no immediate prospect of being rehoused. Promises have been made, but priorities are apt to get shuffled as time goes by, so before the company allies out of sight it is worth stating the obvious once again: namely that no small London house approaches the Open Space's achievement in combining variety of work with the development of its own style. And that its disappearance would leave a gap that no other theatre could fill.

Charles Marowitz's outgoing production of Strindberg's *The Father* is a good reminder of what the Space has to give, though the theatre's regular customers may be surprised to find a popular classic played pretty well intact. Aside from the opening tableau of the Captain in his strait-jacket, observing acts of treachery by his womenfolk, the production

sticks to Strindberg's narrative line. But the cumulative effect is no less radical than Marowitz's Shakespearean cut-ups, in the sense that it compels attention to the content as if to a brand new work.

Past productions of *The Father* have generated an atmosphere of claustrophobia. The Captain and Laura confront each other as two outside men. It is clear from the start that he is going to blow a fuse and the one image you take away is his frenzied assault with the burning lamp. The air is so thick with bloodstained emotion for mere tension to get through. Taking full advantage of the intimate setting, Marowitz obliterates the gladiatorial flourishes and presents—as Strindberg's stage directions imply—a mortal combat between two long-practised antagonists who rarely need to raise their voices.

The first thing to be said of Denholm Elliott's and Diane Cilento's performances is that they entirely dispel the idea of Strindberg the paranoid sexist. These muted duels are absolute truths to married life: the partners have covered this same ground many times, they know each other's moves and even defend themselves by discussing their unending enmity in the tone of specialist academics. There is nothing of the domestic drama in Miss Cilento's quietly invulnerable Laura; and if Elliott's Captain conveys defeat from the start it is through the crumbling smile of an overgrown public schoolboy. His casual explosion against the Doctor is more appalling than anything he says to his wife.

The production changes key when madness enters the story. Having her husband committed is a new idea for Laura, and Marowitz signals this with a conspiratorial light change, but not at the expense of the subsequent debate which explores the issue of marriage as a business partnership and shows Strindberg characteristically leaping the time gap. For all its expressionist details, this is a production that honours the name of naturalism.

Something has gone badly wrong with Barry Kyle's production of *Julius Caesar* (Royal Shakespeare, Stratford-upon-Avon) quite apart from the lead conspirator's leg injury which occasioned its postponement a month ago. Indeed, the film which James Laurence brings to the role of Cassius is much the most distinctive feature of his performance, which merges all too unresistingly into the generalized picture of big-bearded republicans booming rebellion to an off-stage backing of fanfares and thunderclaps. As there are some good actors buried away in the anonymous draperies, Mr Kyle has prolonged their life-span, with the unhappy result that we see Casca and the other Roman nobles turning up as biddable other ranks at Philipp's which leaves me wishing he had also spared Cinna the Poet from the full fury of the mob and let him bobble in as a mutilated spectre in the text scene.

Generate its accustomed power—thanks partly to Ben Kingsley's superbly splenic Brutus (a smiling stolid visited by outbursts of hysterical wrath) and partly to the fact that the text itself establishes a real location in Christopher Morley's diagrammatic set.

This consists of a sandpit acting area enclosed within a hinged crash-barrier and surrounded by two observation ladder lighting rigs. Whatever its metaphorical value, its physical effect is to diminish the Stratford stage and suggest a studio production dumped in the main house. It cramps the play instead of concentrating it: the battle scenes are reduced to individual duels (including a boxing match), and the mob assert their presence with well-drilled unison shouts arising out of dead silence. In Antony's funeral oration they even remain in darkness while a spot plays on the orator.

Set and production are certainly consistent, but their only positive contribution is to intensify the focus on the principals, among whom there is a distinct lack of heroic muscle, even from actors like John Woodvine (Caesar) and David Threlfall (a ready Mancunian Antony) who have shown plenty of show in the season's earlier shows. Mr Kingsley apart, the performance I shall remember is Emma Williams's pugnacious Portia.

In *From the Greek* (Arts, Cambridge) Frederic Raphael presents a strife-torn family

reunion in a desolate Arizona hotel, haunted by the memory of its former owner who died long before in a car crash leaving his widow and son to run the place. In scenes flashing back and forth over 25 years the plot thickens with filial battles, falling business, incest and the suggestion of murder; not to mention the fact that son Tony walks with a limp (never adequately explained), by which time the Oedipal penny has dropped. There are some good passages of angry comedy in the play where Mr Raphael departs from his model; but the enterprise of reconstructing Thebes in the Arizona desert has left him with a pile of bricks that fail to fit together. Jonathan Lynn's production offers a fierce, time-defying performance by Maxine Audley.

Recommendations for the month—*Amadeus* (Olivier): the major British play of the year, a shared triumph for Peter Hall (director), Simon Callow and Paul Scofield (as Mozart and Salieri) and Peter Shaffer who has at last achieved a text as strong in its development as in its basic lyricism; *I, Seneca* (Lancaster): I, Seneca, to my love (Greenwich); *Things That Go Bump in the Night* (Arts matinees): Outstanding play for the under tens, despite the title (translated from the German of Volker Ludwig), with performances and design of Bernard Cribbins of matching quality.

Irving Wardle

William Rees-Mogg and Barry Fitzpatrick give their views of The Times dispute from opposite sides

The terrible price we have paid

'We decided that we would not go on producing our newspaper in a way which was obsolete, extravagant, wasteful and inefficient'

The purpose of The Times Newspapers negotiation was to achieve higher productivity through the introduction of new equipment, the reduction of manning and the elimination of unnecessary disputes. The agreements follow that policy. The use of new equipment has been agreed, though without journalists' access at this stage, manning reductions have been agreed and the settlements provide both for a new dispute procedure and for the elimination of many matters which have caused trouble in the past. Obviously these gains depend on the agreements being successfully carried out.

The benefit can be measured. In the production areas Times Newspapers will have a 20 per cent reduction in manning and a 10 per cent increase in capacity. If 30 per cent of the work force produce 110 per cent of their previous output, the productivity per head rises by 37.5 per cent.

Such a productivity agreement is obviously of substantial benefit to the commercial future of our newspapers, a benefit which will continue to grow in future years as labour costs continue to rise. Equally they are of great benefit to the staff, whose pay has been brought forward well below Fleet Street levels to the level of the higher, though not the highest, Fleet Street rates.

Had we been able to get such a settlement without suffering 50 weeks' suspension of publication we should have been entirely delighted with it. The question that has to be asked is why such a productivity agreement, to the benefit both of the company and its work force, took nearly two

A major reconstruction of pay and productivity does therefore involve an exercise almost comparable to the problem of lining up a unanimous vote in the United Nations. You have to get all these sovereign chapels to agree not only that the settlement with them is in their interest, but that no other part of the settlement confers an unfair degree of benefit on any other chapel, and particularly that there is no undue benefit to the chapels whom they regard as traditional competitors in pay settlements.

Repeatedly attempts to complete the settlement were frustrated by disputes over differentials; it was often impossible to give some chapels what they were asking for without causing other chapels to withdraw their consent.

The second difficulty is that Mr Michael Foot ripped British industrial law to shreds, and that which ought to exist between the employer and the trade unions has been totally destroyed. At every point the law puts the weapons into

the hands of the trade unions while leaving them immune to the employers' reply. It takes much longer to reach reasonable agreement with unions because they know, and their members know, the position of strength they are in.

An employer finds that the combination of enshrined chapel or shop floor power with the union bias of the law makes outside help almost totally ineffective, even when the help comes from the trade union movement. Our productivity proposals were exactly in line with TUC policy. The TUC tried to help to reach a settlement. Mr Len Murray tried sincerely and tried hard. The TUC efforts were ineffective.

Our proposals were also in line with the policy of the Labour Government. Both Mr James Callaghan and Mr Albert Booth tried hard to help to reach a settlement. We were grateful for their assistance, but that too was ineffective.

The Conservative Government's position is equally ineffective. They too want higher productivity. They

do not believe in intervening in industrial disputes; that is quite sensible because their intervention would only add to the cost of settlements. They have decided not to alter the legal framework in any significant way; they are maintaining almost all the major features of Michael Foot's law. So they ask employers to fight the battle for higher productivity on a ground landscaped to give union power every possible advantage.

The negative attitude of most of the other newspapers is understandable but not to their advantage. I give the Daily Telegraph my thanks for publishing an article in which The Observer's commission, never even saw, but were too cowardly to print. Most newspapers think they cannot expect to get the productivity agreements we sought, and obtained and that therefore they should not try. The most nearly comparable newspaper, the Financial Times, announced plans for introducing new technology and then took a bold decision to withdraw the plans because they thought it would not be possible to reach agreement. They decided to remain inefficient. They have followed our lead in trying to introduce modern methods of production. I do not see that it will necessarily become easier to introduce new technology in the composing room later on.

Indeed it becomes progressively more expensive and more difficult to move from Linotype to the electronic composing room, because of the need to buy out the piece rates of a Linotype composing room. In other houses these piece rates have already reached levels of £500 to £600 a week; a standard composing room rate related to such levels is already prohibitive. One of the disappointments of the coverage of our dispute in other newspapers was that no one compared the rates they agreed with the piece rates they themselves pay. Their analysis was less than fair.

We decided—with the full support of Lord Thomson and the International Thomson Organisation—that we would not go on producing our newspaper in a way which was obsolete, extravagant, wasteful and inefficient. We felt that it was not fair either to the company, to its employees or to the nation to do so. We have paid a terrible price—the loss of nearly a year's publication permanently taken out of the record. We neither sought nor received any assistance from Fleet Street. Yet I do not believe in the present competitive situation of Britain that it is an honourable thing for boards of directors to decide that they are not going to try to run their businesses efficiently. I am glad we have achieved higher productivity, even at this cost, and believe it can lead to better rather than worse relations with our staff on whose quality everything depends.

William Rees-Mogg
© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1979

Why both sides must change their attitudes

Unions generally find it difficult to get a fair hearing in the media; those working in news, however, find it even more difficult. It is a sad fact that throughout The Times dispute, those of us responsible for representing the workforce involved have frequently been disappointed by the lack of coverage which has been given to the issues, and the overemphasis of the more sensational aspects of the dispute.

A year ago when The Sunday Times and The Times suspended publication, new news was not only begun to be an issue within the British Labour movement. The 1978 TUC conference will be remembered for Clive Jenkins's dramatic announcement of the arrival of the silicon chip.

What is disturbing is that since then the debate in the media concerning the effects of micro technology on society, with its cheapness and availability, has yet to show any real concern for the social dangers that arrive with its introduction. It has, in fact, so far been a one-sided discussion.

The plans announced by Times Newspapers last year were opposed for three good reasons:

1 They were hurriedly conceived and presented to the workforce as an ultimatum—accept these conditions or change or be dismissed.

2 The proposals contained no concessions other than redundancy payments in return for enormous job and skill losses in an industry that already has no job opportunities.

3 There was a glaring absence of any social package that would provide for alternatives to alleviate the loss of work, such as shorter hours, more holidays, earlier retirement and new careers for those whose

jobs would be replaced by the technology.

The strategy relied on abusing the readers, without whom the whole argument was meaningless—they punished you, the reader, as well as us, by suspending publication.

It was disagreement over these matters which I believe prolonged the dispute and led to many of the problems which have delayed settlement during the past 11 months.

We have seen too often the price that has been paid by the nation as a result of a failure to evenly debate major issues in public. How many people would still choose to be members of the EEC? Were the implications of the choice over containerisation in the dock industry fully understood? Thirty-two ton lorries are now with us. It is now too late to have the debate on these and many other issues.

I make these points to draw attention to the fact that no discussion about micro technology and its social impact is really "singing place and yet it will affect every man, woman and child in the country."

For reasons that are not entirely clear to me the public is being persuaded that new technology is a disaster which will lead to a narrow technological and business fashion—the human implications are being ignored, international competitiveness is the issue.

I hope that the settlements reached at Times Newspapers, and the conditions and principles that some of them have secured, will eventually become widely understood and their direct bearing on other industries facing technological change be appreciated.

It is not my intention to

dwelling on the mistakes and attitudes of the past 11 months. Responsible leadership must be about the future, but I do regret that the £30m to £40m so far spent by Times Newspapers on the dispute does not represent a penny invested in either plant or employees. It has simply been money squandered. A fraction of it well-spent could have secured the new technology and many of the benefits and social improvements that we all want to see.

Of course unions and their members from time to time bear some responsibility for intervening in newspaper production. In my experience, however, it is rare for this responsibility to be found solely on one side or the other.

We hope that Times Newspapers management is sincere in its declaration that it wants a better relationship with its staff in the future. There is an awful lot of hard work still to be done, and much of it will involve both sides changing their attitudes at times, but nowhere is it more important for the whole staff to believe they are working together than in a newspaper in which the interests of the nation are at stake.

Our message to Times Newspapers therefore is simple: Use the energy and expertise that exists on both sides to develop and expand our business.

Do not reject bold and imaginative solutions to the problems that new technology is creating. Listen to what we have to say rather than assume we are always right—employees are also people.

Finally, acknowledge that the real owner of a newspaper is the readers and that they have rights, too.

A newspaper belongs to the nation it exists for the whole community rather than the other way round. Use the opportunity of new technology to bring about a greater diversity of the press.

Barry Fitzpatrick
The author is chairman of all unionisation committees at Times Newspapers Ltd, 1979

Bernard Levin

Of Cripplers, Halt-Bringers and working men

ancient rights and privileges

In the end I rejected the idea (it would also have necessitated, in the light of the union spokesman's final comment, a Tremendous Impacter Group) as too impracticable to be seriously entertained. And you will surely agree that the true explanation in this case is hardly the very first one that would naturally spring to mind.

I'm walking backwards for Christmas," sang Spike Milligan in his good and solid song, but there was no suggestion that when he set out on this curious exercise he was standing on the edge of a cliff and facing inland. Yet that, roughly speaking, is the situation in which the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation finds itself, and it gives every sign of being positively eager to step smartly off with the right foot.

Now a highwayman who pointed the pistol at his own head and insisted that the passengers in the stage-coach did not hand over all their money he would pull the trigger might be thought to have missed his vocation, and a union which, having materially contributed to the ruin of the steel industry, now proposes by way of remedy for that state of affairs, to set about the task of ruining it, could likewise be held to be less than fully equipped for its chosen profession.

Many things, of course, have contributed to the decline of the British steel industry, including management failures, the terms of trade and an international decrease in the demand for the industry's products. Yet few, I think, will deny that a powerful additional push in the direction of the cliff edge has been provided by the overmanaging and restrictive practices imposed and maintained by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. And when, finally, patience and/or the supply of other people's money ran out, and the closures were decided on, the

only response of the union leaders was to proclaim their "solidarity" with the workers. (Would those who, having read this far, were about to write to me to denounce me as a callous brute who doesn't care about the fate of the unemployed, steelworkers and their families, kindly send the letter instead to the union, preferably accompanied by a looking-glass.)

It may be that the steelworkers' union has invented an entirely new form of Luddism. Instead of smashing the machinery in the belief that it is putting them out of a job, its leaders are willing to go to any lengths to tend and care for it and make it come to life again, even to the point of shrouding it in dustsheets and standing guard over it lest some villain should creep in to the middle of the night and, as it were, "switch it off".

And yet I cannot help noticing the results of the British Leyland ballot on the rationalization of that Glorious Maxima of taxpayers' money. When the figures were announced, I heard a radio official who had been leading the opposition to the management's proposals, and who had just seen his advice rejected by 67 per cent of the employees, commented on the outcome in that allusive whine employed by a certain kind of senior shop steward. Was he amazed? Did he regard this overwhelming vote as evidence that he had not been offering his comrades the best advice? Could the listener deduce from his words or demeanour that he was going away, if not to put his head in a bucket, then at least to write a letter about his views, in case they

should need adjusting or even replacing?

Not a whit, he defied surgery. He was full of rebuke for the majority who had voted for the proposals, full of his own rectitude in advising them not to, full of certainty that they would rue the day. And when, therefore, hot on the heels of the British Leyland decision, by the workers, there came the contrary BSC decision by the workers' leaders, I could not help wondering what might happen if the employees of the steel industry were to hold a secret ballot on their management's proposals for reducing their numbers and in other ways making the industry more competitive and potentially profitable. No doubt conditions in the two industries are very different; possibly the relations between union leaders and union led are also not strictly comparable. But I do not claim that the BSC vote is a secret ballot on their management's proposals for reducing their numbers and in other ways making the industry more competitive and potentially profitable.

It is an important principle of English law that silence is not to be taken as consent; if I send you a reply-paid telegram offering to buy your wife for £10,000, a card and adding that if I do not receive a refusal of my offer I shall consider it accepted and arrive to take possession, the courts will not uphold my claim if you ignore the telegram. In that case, the unlikely event that the Post Office has succeeded in delivering it.)

Surely what is sauce for the wife is sauce for the shop steward. Perhaps union leaders who daily announce that they are about to become a family and useful, a modish phrase that is difficult to imagine how anybody negotiated for a general wage increase before some company executive or union official took a day away from the smoke-filled boardroom about 20 years ago to play expensive permutations on the part-mutual machine. But, of course, anybody did.

Across the board used judiciously is a valuable addition to the vocabulary of TUCSpeak and CBIEnglish. It has an engaging origin. But it is just possible that it may have become so fond of it that we are turning it into a dead cliché that passes in the ear and through the mind without causing a ripple.

Philip Howard

LONDON DIARY

Changing chairs at the FO

Dipping a tentative toe, after all these months, back into diplomatic waters, I find some interesting redeployments in the higher reaches of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Sir Donald Maitland, the logical man to have sent to Washington and the eccentric decision not been taken to pluck Sir Nicholas Henderson from retirement to succeed Mr Peter Jay as ambassador there, has left Brussels, where he was the United Kingdom's permanent representative to the EEC. Sir Donald is to be deputy to the permanent under secretary, Sir Michael Palliser.

This was a new Grade I post created for Sir Anthony Duff after his return to London in 1975 following a very successful spell as High Commissioner in Nairobi. Sir Anthony was with Sir Michael Palliser, leading the FCO team in the continuing Zimbabwe-Rhodesia talks in London until obliged to go to hospital for a hernia operation.

An immensely able and genial man, he has been tipped as a possible governor to steer Zimbabwe-Rhodesia through fresh elections. He would normally be due to retire next February.

Occidental Express

Here is a delectable prospect for merchant bankers, craft union operatives, accountants, moonlighting plumbers and other *maîtres à tous* riches: Mr James Sherwood, a Kentucky-reared, Yale-educated London-based President of Sea Containers, pioneers in the design and use of container ships—is to re-create the heyday of the Orient Express in a train which will ply twice weekly from Victoria via Dover, Dunkirk, Paris and Milan, and back.

Marks and Churchill

One might think that Sir Winston Churchill and Marks and Spencer had little in common—before that is today's publication by M & S of a picture biography of Churchill.

In fact, 50 years ago, shortly after M & S went public, Churchill bought £3,000 worth of Marks and Spencer goods. He had to sell them 10 years later when he fell on hard times (so hard that he actually put Churchill's portrait for sale, in the columns of The Times, naturally).

Had he been able to retain his shares—as he did his home—they would have been worth well over £300,000 to his descendants today.

The new picture book, with a short text by his biographer Martin Gilbert, contains many unpublished photos. One shows Churchill lunching with his publishers in the 1930s, and lighting up a cigar.

Charming though it is, it gave the great man little pleasure—he had a thing about press pictures taken at lunches and meals, especially those catching important moments. This led him to write a letter to The Times in November, 1937, denouncing the "discourteous practice" whereby photographers "walk around the room taking unexpected close-up snapshots".

Land of hope

People really do exist who still admire the British. One of them is Herr Manfred Römmler, Mayor of Stuttgart (an elective and influential office) and son of the good German general.

When did people stop thinking your country was worth betraying, Simon?

Herr Römmler, who is 50, bespectacled, pipe-smoking, yet amusing, has been in London to study inner city development and traffic control systems. Dining with him, I felt our faith in the old country rising like a successful soufflé.

Herr Römmler admires, *inter alia*, the continuity of our values, our interest in history (all those biographies), the straightforward way we tackle problems, and our serious newspapers.

He sees something of a spiritual crisis in the Federal Republic. "For 30 years we have tried to replace morals by laws," he said. "The younger generation think their elders are interested in nothing but money and careers. The young want the economy to be their servant, not their master. They want to believe their personalities can grow even if the economy doesn't."

Visiting the Commons, Herr Römmler admired the brevity of the Government's answers to questions—and the absence of television cameras. Their presence in the Bundesrat has, he believes, discouraged genuine debate and encouraged declarations tailored to television's needs, and often fed to reporters in advance.

Roger Berthoud

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO LTD LONDON

THE BUCHANAN BLEND

THE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

James Buchanan

THE BUCHANAN BLEND

WHISKY

OLD master - new frame

When you see James Buchanan's portrait on the bottle you can be sure of an outstanding scotch. He produced his Buchanan Blend back in 1884 and the tradition he laid down is still faithfully followed, and today's Buchanan Blend is sought after by discerning scotch drinkers.

Before you order your next scotch, look for the bottle with James Buchanan's picture—and enjoy a really distinctive whisky.

The Buchanan Blend

THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE SPARKS ARE FALLING ON THE GUNPOWDER

The Times Newspapers stoppage arose out of the management's proposals for a complete range of productivity agreements, and was certainly influenced by the belief that British industry can only survive if there is a change, indeed a revolutionary change, in productivity. In our own affairs we have achieved agreements which do provide for much higher productivity; in general terms productivity per man will be more than thirty per cent higher, we have agreements to introduce advanced electronic equipment and pay will be at the top end of the Fleet Street scale, but not outside it. The significance of these agreements, and the consequences of not trying to reach such agreements, can be shown by one comparison. By 1981 it will be very possible for *The Financial Times*, at piece rates on the continued use of obsolete equipment, as much to cost a news column as it will be costing *The Times* on electronic machines to set a page.

It was of course a year of agony to go through. At the beginning we had forecasted that the stoppage would last fifty weeks, and then would only be settled within a few hours of a final deadline. It must be doubtful whether we would have gone ahead. Yet the alternative was a miserable one. Without a willingness to press the question home, it would not have been possible to negotiate the new agreements. The evidence for that is that the rest of Fleet Street, which is on average more overmanned than we were—and with the exception of the Mirror Group does not have any comprehensive introduction of the new technology—has not even tried to negotiate comparable agreements.

Protectionists

Yet during our absent year it has not been the productivity of Fleet Street but that of Britain which has become the essential question. Fleet Street does not face foreign competition; it is placed by natural circumstances in the position in which the protectionists want to put the whole of British industry. National newspapers can therefore survive at an even lower level of comparative productivity than the rest of Britain. Yet the Fleet Street disease is only the British disease in a more acute form.

Indeed while we have been away our warnings about the consequences of low British productivity have increasingly been fulfilled. The fight for the survival of British Leyland continues, and no one could do more than Sir Michael Edwards to try to save that company. But despite the ballot vote in favour of redundancies it remains a fight against heavy odds. The crisis of British Leyland stems from low productivity, with output per man a fraction of that achieved by their main international competitors. Low productivity and irregular production have resulted in low investment, and low investment has contributed further to low productivity.

Annihilation

The same threat hangs over shipbuilding and steel. In all three industries, cars, shipbuilding and steel, British output per man is probably no more than a third of the normal international competitive level. Indeed that seems to be the crisis point. Even efficient British firms are usually overmanned by between 50 and 100 per cent; they survive because the British standard of living and therefore of wages is below the average of our competitors. Inefficient British firms are often overmanned by 200 per cent and upwards; they tend to disappear.

In the 1980s this disparity of productivity will probably become much greater. A technological revolution is taking place which substitutes electronic for mechanical systems; in specific cases it can give an increase in productivity per man of several hundred per cent in a single jump. The introduction of these systems is dependent on trade union agreements. Yet if we take British productivity as 100, and American, German or Japanese as 200, and then multiply our competitors' productivity by, say, five, to allow for the general adoption of electronic methods, we are left with productivity ratios of 10:1. Such ratios are not maintainable; and where they apply, the low productivity mechanical British industry will be replaced by its high productivity electronic foreign competitors. It is not just the end; it is annihilation.

How could it be otherwise? Customers want good service; they want to be able to buy a good product, with reliable delivery, at a fair price. Even in a period of buoyant world trade, reasonable productivity is necessary if these requirements are to be met. As we are entering a period of recession of world trade, competition becomes more intense. The world-wide shift from mechanical to electronic technology offers opportunities to raise productivity and quality

which our competitors take and we reject. Britain is left competing with obsolete equipment and gross overmanning against modern electronic equipment and tight manning standards. That is suicide.

Such is the reality of the matter and it is the lack of a sense of reality in Britain that is particularly disturbing. This was apparent in *The Times* dispute. Even some journalists, even on occasion journalists with a professional knowledge of industry, seemed to feel a resentment at the idea of higher productivity, rather than welcoming it. It is not for us to criticize the coverage of our newspapers except in one respect. The majority of the comment showed either ignorance or even more astonishing complacency about the situation they themselves were in. It was like men on a burning ship watching a shipmate swimming ashore through dark currents, and saying, "Look at the poor fellow—he is liable to be drowned, and he is certainly getting wet." Beneath their feet the sparks are falling on the gunpowder.

In the end only efficient businesses survive; at any stage it is efficient businesses which pay the highest wages. Efficiency requires that the resources of the business should be used as well as possible; in particular it is wicked to waste people and their work, for work is mankind's chief resource. To achieve efficiency it is necessary to welcome change and new techniques. A manager who wastes labour is letting down not just his shareholders, but the people who work for him, and more broadly the nation; he is unpatriotic. He puts his employees' jobs at risk; he makes it impossible for them to earn as high pay as they would otherwise get, or perhaps to earn anything at all.

Yet this is not how the British think. The British view is that jobs are absolutely scarce, which of course in a low productivity industry they soon become. If jobs are scarce, they argue, the best thing to do is to impose them on the employer and to make him employ more people than he needs. New techniques destroy old jobs to build new ones, so we reject new technology.

Financial base

The problem of productivity is normally seen in terms of industry and of competitiveness in export markets. The problem extends however into services, and particularly into public service. It is notorious that spending on most public services has risen, both in nominal and in real terms, but that the public find no improvement in benefit; we are not better taught or cared for, though expenditures on education and health have risen greatly. Now the Government are trying to stabilise public expenditure in real terms, and the public believe, probably correctly, that this will mean a cut in the real quality of the services. That is because productivity is still falling.

If the National Health Service ever does collapse, it will certainly be because productivity has failed. It may be because of the failure of productivity in industry, whose success is the financial base for all our public services. It may be because the productivity of the service itself falls too low. There are problems of productivity in the operations of the service; a child with a heart murmur will be examined on average more than six times by different doctors, before reaching the consultant to whom he is referred. There are still greater problems of low productivity in support services. We are in danger of moving from a hospital service primarily staffed by doctors and nurses to one primarily staffed by porters, cleaners and cooks. This shift of emphasis from principals to support staff can already be seen at the National Theatre or Covent Garden, where it is the low productivity and high pay of sceneshifters which raises the cost of productions, not that of actors or musicians. "Did you see the Ring? Weren't the sceneshifters magnificent, a most moving performance?"

The danger is therefore a double one. Britain is already an industrial country with such low industrial productivity that we are rapidly becoming disindustrialized; we have a welfare system which has such low productivity that we have the choice between abandoning our welfare priorities or allowing welfare expenditure to consume too much of our national resources. Either way, low productivity is actually threatening our existing standard of living, let alone our capacity to increase it. Low productivity is the central issue of our political life, as it underlies all the others; it is the issue of our national future.

Many factors, including social attitudes and the effects of inflation, help to account for the low productivity of Britain relative to our main competitors, but there is one prime cause, which is the destruction of the free market in labour.

Broadly speaking, productivity matches the degree to which men are free to sell their labour in the best market, to obtain the full price they individually are worth. Only if rewards are proportionate to output, can an economy maximize output. In countries where workers are very free, as in the United States or Germany, productivity is at its highest. In what might be termed capitalist closed-shop economies, such as Britain, productivity is only about half as high. In communist countries, productivity is only half of the closed-shop group; there is no doubt that the Soviet Union, with wholly regimented labour, is much less efficient than Britain.

Historic divisions

It is unfortunately not realistic to hope that higher productivity can come from the unions. Union power depends on restricting the free market in labour; the closed shop or the union dominated shop are natural trade union ambitions. Indeed they add to union power in the same degree that they lower productivity. Yet the inevitable effect of closing the labour market is to make it impossible to raise productivity to its maximum, or even to a level at which our industries can survive. Multiple closed shops operating together, reflecting arbitrary or historic divisions of labour and obsolete craft technologies, make competitive efficiency impossible. The old technologies have a will to live, but from the nation's point of view their survival is not compatible with that of the industries they dominate.

There are three political approaches to a resolution of this problem. The left want to carry socialism further and complete the structure of a commanding socialist state, allied to dominant trade unions. That is the objective of Mr. Benn and the NEC of the Labour Party. The effect on Britain's standard of living could only be catastrophic. The centre, moderate Labour, Liberals and moderate Conservatives, hope to contain the problem, because they believe that it is not possible to confront it. They may be correct in that view, but all they offer is catastrophe in slow motion. Mrs. Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe believe in trying to reverse the process, and so far as Treasury measures can help to restore reality—tax cuts, ending exchange control—they have been taken.

The Government deserve to be supported for what they are doing, particularly by those who are moderates, who should recognize that this is not a question of preference, but a matter of national economic survival. The market is the only force powerful enough to have any chance of curing the British disease. The Government can perhaps be criticized on two grounds. Mrs. Thatcher's administration is better at policy than at persuasion; it is highly motivated without being sufficiently motivating.

Immunity

There is a cause to be taken to the country. If on *The Times* we had been able to rely on an informed public opinion, our agreements would not have required fifty weeks, not fifty days, not fifty minutes. People would have been pressing for higher productivity as the only conceivable way to raise pay and secure jobs. It is the employer who does not instil new technologies against whom reasonable men would strike. There is as yet so much informed opinion.

The Government should also face the trade union issue. At present legal protection, to the point of total immunity, is given to trade unions, even when their actions are preventing managers saving dying industries. Of course unions deserve a fair deal, but the unions who—perhaps have been destroying British Leyland do not deserve legal immunities denied to the men who are trying to save British Leyland. Nor is it in the interest of their members that they should have these immunities. Unfortunately the Government propose only secondary changes which will not alter the balance of power, weighted as it is against those who try to raise productivity.

We want the Government to plead their case, but we even more want the public, and particularly the broad moderate majority to understand the issue. Low productivity is killing Britain; states more socialist than ours have even lower productivity; there is therefore no safety in socialism; states with free opportunity of employment have far higher productivity; and that is the direction in which to move. It is perhaps easy for a newspaper to write such things, though not all do so. *The Times* we have at least been willing to live our beliefs, and it is the urgency of the national issue which justifies even that experience. But it has been a sad way to spend one hundred and ninety fifth year.

Settlement at 'The Times'

From Lord Goodman, CH

Sir, It is most agreeable to have you back. It must also be of considerable comfort that yours is a classless and absence making the class grow fonder. I hope it will not induce complacency or vanity to be told—as you will often—that in many respects you are irreplaceable.

There will be many views, approbatory and otherwise, about the conduct of this long siege. And I am already aware that industrious contemporary historians are at work. But it is right and necessary to draw attention to the courage and public spirit of one major aspect of your campaign.

Leaving aside any assessment of its merits in relation to new technology, overmanning and the like, it is undeniable that there existed crucial need to restore industrial discipline and order.

I am perhaps specially qualified to know of the increasing anarchy in the newspaper industry, but night by night, immediate and unheralded demands were followed by immediate and illegal action. I do not think any newspaper escaped such pillage. These methods were

deplored by the official unions and their officers who could do no more than wring their hands in vain.

Year after year and week after week and, in recent times, almost day after day some newspaper lost thousands and even hundreds of thousands of copies without any effective means of defence. That you took a stand over this must redound to your permanent credit, and earn the praise and acknowledgment of all your fellow practitioners.

That you will succeed in this stand must be the fervent wish of everyone who regards the preservation of a free press as indispensable for a free society.

Yours affectionately,

GOODMAN, University College, Oxford.

Christian names in 1978

From Mrs M. Brown and Mr T. Brown
Sir, We feel that there are many who will still be interested in our research into last year's Christian names. Throughout 1978, and for the third successive year, Elizabeth remained the name most frequently chosen by readers announcing the birth of their daughters in *The Times*. As for the past fifteen years, James has proved the most popular name for boys:

James	213 (1)	Elizabeth	129 (1)
Edward	115 (4)	Louise	90 (2)
Alexander	114 (6)	Joan	82 (4)
Thomas	111 (2)	Mary	79 (3)
John	109 (3)	Victoria	67 (12)
John	109 (5)	Sarah	62 (5)
Charles	92 (7)	Catherine	53 (7)
Richard	78 (10)	Alice	49 (11)
David	75 (11)	Caroline	49 (6)
Nicholas	63 (11)	Emily	46 (18)
		Heleu	46 (24)

(The figures in parentheses indicate the position held in 1977.)

The list of boys' names for 1978 shows that Robert has been replaced by Nicholas. There has been considerable change among the girls. Victoria, Alice, Emily and Helen have taken over from Charlotte, Lucy and Emma. Names which showed a substantial increase in popularity in 1978 were Christopher, George and Joanna. Three of the more unusual names chosen for 1978 were Alalia, Carezza and Jurline.

The table for first names shows James still maintaining a lead over the boys, though Thomas was once again a close contender. Victoria was first place among the girls, displacing Sarah.

James	102 (1)	Victoria	50 (15)
Thomas	85 (2)	Sarah	49 (1)
Alexander	84 (4)	Katherine	48 (2)
Edward	57 (5)	Alexandra	36 (15)
William	52 (3)	Emily	36 (11)
Nicholas	49 (6)	Caroline	34 (18)
Charlotte	48 (7)	Charlotte	33 (3)
Richard	42 (8)	Emma	30 (3)
David	39 (16)	Lucy	28 (7)
Robert	39 (18)	Elizabeth	27 (11)
Andrew	39 (19)	Elizabeth	27 (18)

After regaining a place in the team in 1977, John fell back in popularity and was replaced by David and Robert. There was a high turnover among girls' names. Catherine, Alice, Anna and Sophie gave way to Victoria. Alexandra, Caroline, Joanna and Elizabeth. Two names to gain in favour as first names during 1978 were Adam and Kate.

An analysis of the figures for 1978 shows that there were 4,029 births announced in *The Times*, of whom 2,090 were boys, 1,937 were girls, and there were two instances where no sex was stated. The overall total was very close to that of 1977, which was 4,098. It seems likely that if *The Times* had been printed throughout December, the total would have been higher than that of 1977, reversing a ten-year downward trend. The following summary shows the distribution of names in 1978, excluding the two babies for whom no sex was stated:

The number of twins recorded in 1978 was 44, as against 47 in 1977. Of the 1978 sets, 16 were boys, 20 were girls and eight were mixed.

As in 1977, the adoptions came from 29, among whom were 10 boys,

The number of twins recorded in 1978 was 44, as against 47 in 1977. Of the 1978 sets, 16 were boys, 20 were girls and eight were mixed.

As in 1977, the adoptions came to 29, among whom were 10 boys, including a set of twins, and 19 girls.

Yours faithfully,

MARGARET BROWN,

THOMAS BROWN,

7 Foxhollow Paddock,

Redcar Hill,

York.

Heart of oak

From Mr Anthony Given

Sir, *Times* may come and *Times* may go, but the English oak goes on for ever. Or does it?

Bureaucratic indifference appears to be giving oak a good chance in the long run. But surely the oak must triumph—like *The Times*.

Yours truly,

ANTHONY GIVEN,

The Croft,

Wear, Stevenage,

Hertfordshire.

Giving Britain a fair deal in the EEC

From Mr Peter Lloyd, MP for Fareham (Conservative), and others

Sir, We recently sponsored a motion offering the Prime Minister every encouragement in her determination to secure an early and equitable reduction in the unacceptable high United Kingdom contribution to the EEC budget. It has so far been signed by 162 Conservative MPs—three-quarters of those eligible to do so as members of the Government and their parliamentary private secretaries are by tradition debarred from adding their signatures.

It should leave our EEC partners in absolutely no doubt that Mrs Thatcher's stand is overwhelmingly supported by her parliamentary party, which has been, and still is, the majority of the European cause in Great Britain.

Nevertheless, we believe that the EEC cannot much longer retain the loyalty of a member country if it continues to demand a membership fee entirely out of line with the benefits the country brings to the Community or the benefits it draws from it. The following table illustrates very starkly how heavily the United Kingdom is penalized in this respect.

1980 EEC Budget		
Gross domestic Net receipts/		
product per head contributions		
Denmark=100 per family of 4		
Denmark	100	+£196
Germany	87	+56
Belgium	87	+56
Netherlands	84	+52
France	83	+51
UK	53	—1
Italy	46	+38
Ireland	37	+430

Neither the offer of short-term budgetary adjustments, nor the promise of long-term increases in programmes which directly favour the United Kingdom, will provide an acceptable remedy. Only with new and permanent financial arrangements, involving in particular the fundamental reform of the common agricultural policy which

will reduce the central budget as well as spread the visible net cost/benefit of membership far more equally than at present, can the EEC remain united and flourish.

We believe our European partners accept the general truth of this proposition. We believe they want Britain to remain part of the Community. We trust they also recognize that unless we can jointly work out the radical changes needed and put them speedily into effect, the case for Britain staying inside becomes increasingly difficult to sustain.

Yours,
PETER LLOYD,
JOHN WATSON,
TONY MARLOW,
JOHN MAJOR,
House of Commons,
November 7.

Dressed as sheepmen

From Mr Parker Heskett

Sir, There does not seem to be any limit to the ingenuity of the bureaucratic mind in the concoction of fractured phraseology and inelegant English.

The recent use of the term "sheepmen" in place of "muton" and "lamb" is depressing in the extreme and with, I should think, put many people off buying what is one of our most important farm products.

The English language is rich in the vocabulary of the table. Barons and rounds and sirloins of beef, venison, gammons, hams and fillets illuminate the mind and all litanies to the feast. Now we are to be deflated and discouraged by nauseating pictures of saddles and crowns of sheepmen?

Yours etc,

PARKER HESKETT,

Evinston,

Headingleigh,

October 30.

Royal Opera House development

From Lord Drogheda and Sir Claus Moser

Sir, We are writing as past and present chairmen of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden and as joint chairmen of the Royal Opera House Development Appeal. We request the courtesy of your most welcoming repeated columns to express our thanks to the Prince of Wales and to Princess Margaret for the great help they have been giving us in connection with the development project and appeal.

It is many years since working conditions at Covent Garden were described in the report of a House of Commons select committee presided over by Mrs. Renée Shute as "appalling". At the time nothing significant could be done because of the presence of the Covent Garden produce markets, but as soon as these were moved away we persuaded the Government of the day that the land adjoining the Royal Opera House must be allowed to be used for any other purpose than improvement of the facilities of the theatre, which are not only disgraceful but hopelessly inadequate.

The land was acquired in 1973, when a Tory Government was in power, and in 1975 with Labour in power it was transferred via the Arts Council to a specially created trust which exists to ensure that proper development takes place. Consultations were held with the various authorities involved, and detailed plans were drawn up.

The work was planned to be divided into phases. A powerful appeal committee was formed, because it was evident from the start that the Government would not undertake the whole cost of financing. The cost of the most vital phase I was estimated to be some £8m. Towards this total we have raised about £5.5m, including £1m from the GLC and £1m from the last Government.

Fund-raising on such a massive scale for a single project has seldom previously been undertaken. It was therefore with immense pleasure that we learnt that the Prince of Wales, who is the Patron of the Royal Opera, had agreed to play the leading role in a film contrasting the beauties of the auditorium with the deplorable conditions backstage. The film is being widely shown throughout the United Kingdom, as well as in America, and the Prince has revealed that a second career could be his for the asking.

Weapons for what?

From Mr Paul de Hevery

Sir, In many countries the daily press seems to derive a gruesome satisfaction from telling its readers that some new weapon of ingenious design and deadly power has been added to the arsenal of one of the chief adversaries in the cold war.

Special emphasis is laid on its importance in deterring a potential aggressor: little or nothing is said of its use for purposes of unwarranted attack and aggression, or of its horrifying capacity for destruction and devastation.

While the ostensible purpose of such a weapon may be to aid in defending civilization, its use must result in the death or mutilation of millions of human beings. Would not it be safer and safer to destroy the weapons in question, and indeed all others like it before the world runs the risk of degrading them to the ignoble function of destroying humanity?

Lord Grey of Fallodon, who, as Sir Edward Grey, had been the British Foreign Secretary at the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, declared, when the war was over and he had retired from an active political career, that the war had been "unavoidable" because of the desperate rivalry that had embittered the relations between the leading European powers.

Since the race in armaments between East and West is today more frantic and potentially more disastrous than that which embroiled and embittered relations between the European powers before 1914, one is forced to conclude, by the logic of Lord Grey's argument, that a third world war

will reduce the central budget as well as spread the visible net cost/benefit of membership far more equally than at present, can the EEC remain united and flourish.

We believe our European partners accept the general truth of this proposition. We believe they want Britain to remain part of the Community. We trust they also recognize that unless we can jointly work out the radical changes needed and put them speedily into effect, the case for Britain staying inside becomes increasingly difficult to sustain.

Yours,
PETER LLOYD,
JOHN WATSON,
TONY MARLOW,
JOHN MAJOR,
House of Commons,
November 7.

It has become an accepted practice for large scale appeals to look overseas for support. Covent Garden is one of the truly international of opera houses of truly international fame and repute, and few would deny that if it could be done here has existed a valuable organisation, the American Friends of Covent Garden.

Thus it was particularly gratifying for us that Princess Margaret undertook to visit five leading American cities, in order to introduce the film to United States audiences. She has for many years been President of the Royal Ballet and involves herself closely in the company's work and indeed in the life of the Royal Opera House.

Her visit to the United States last month occupied almost three weeks. For some of the time one or other of us accompanied her, and with first-hand knowledge we can say that her visit was highly successful. Wherever she went she was received with immense warmth and enthusiasm and she was a joy for us to witness the concern for the Royal Opera House which was everywhere in evidence. We are therefore particularly grateful to Princess Margaret for undertaking the tour and for seeing it through to a successful conclusion without any departure from the scheduled plan.

In doing so she showed great personal courage, thereby doing a service not only to the Royal Opera House but also to Britain.

We should like to take this opportunity of thanking our friends in America for the enthusiastic help which they gave us during Princess Margaret's visit. There is still far to go and it must be appreciated that to a very large degree the solution to our problem depends upon the continuance of Government support: though we will of course go on seeking help from all quarters, both near and far, to ensure the survival of the Royal Opera House.

Yours, etc,
DROGHEDA,
CLAUS MOSER,
Royal Opera House Development Appeal,
Covent Garden,
London, WC2,
November 10.

also will be "unavoidable". It therefore behoves statesmen and diplomats to make strenuous and unremitting efforts to avert such a disaster.

As long as there are arms, there will be wars: if there are no arms, there can be no wars. Hence it follows that, if there is to be lasting peace among the nations, all arms, naval, military and air, must be destroyed. Who is against this policy?

In truth, there is no other policy that would offer the faintest hope of promoting peace likely to be universal and durable. Arguments against the total destruction of arms are in general cunning mixtures of palliating sophisms with generous platitudes, which fail to hide the intellectual and imaginative poverty of the politicians who resort to them.

Their chimerical hope of outdoing each other in the massive resources of their arsenals will end by seducing them into a war of senseless ferocity and devastation, from which it is doubtful whether the human race could survive.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PAUL DE HEVERY,
Haus Herold,
Kitzbühel, Austria.

Refitting wards in hospitals

From Lord Hayer, and others

Sir, For King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, which began as a Jubilee Fund in 1897, it seemed particularly appropriate to London hospitals on the occasion of the Queen's Silver Jubilee.

One million pounds was set aside for refitting wards of some of London's older hospitals, many having been opened in Victorian days. Being solidly built they refit extraordinarily well, as we have seen from some already done. The sanitary inadequacies and poor facilities for nursing staff have greatly added to the difficulties of catering for patients.

However extra bathrooms and lavatories, a day room, a treatment room and a nursing station can be built within the existing framework or with the addition of an external spine. With false ceilings they emerge as modern wards meeting present-day needs and expectations of staff and patients.

Care by expert nursing and architectural advice have made grants of about £100,000 each to 10 hospitals. Most of them have been former municipal or voluntary hospitals, now busy NHS district general hospitals providing mainly acute medical and surgical care in different parts of London. We have also given a grant to the Queen Elizabeth Children's Hospital in Hackney.

All these hospitals suffer from "planning blight". Even for those which would have to wait many years for rebuilding any refitting meanwhile has been on a minimal scale. The London reconstruction programme for hospitals has been greatly slowed down. Building costs have risen steeply at time when less "new money" has come into the NHS, and London has received a smaller proportion than other parts of the country.

A policy of refitting our older hospitals offers a realistic prospect of getting their wards to a modern standard within 10-15 years and at a far lower cost than building new hospitals. Such refitting would give a much-needed boost to morale among all members of the hospital staff, particularly the women. It was indeed the awareness of this need that encouraged the Fund to launch its Jubilee Project.

Yours faithfully,
HAYTER,
AVERY JONES,
ROBIN BROOK,
MARION CLAYDON in line with King Edward's Hospital Fund for London,
14 Palace Court, W2,
November 7.

A solution for Cyprus

From Lord Bethell, Member of European Parliament for London, North-West (Conservative) and others

Greetings!

Just in time to tell you that the new Garrard Catalogue is now available - and yours for the asking.

Not in 18th gold with rubies and diamonds £490

Toothpick in 18th gold £15

Brooch in 18th gold with emeralds £320

Cufflinks in 18th gold and diamonds £145

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340

Brooch in 18th gold and enamel £340



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 12: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Edinburgh, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Master of the Bench, this evening attended a Moor in the Hall, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

The Hon. Edward Adams was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew Feilden, Major Nicholas Lawson and Captain Norman Jodrell, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon to visit Canada.

KEVINGTON PALACE

November 12: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Kent, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Master of the Bench, this evening attended a Moor in the Hall, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

The Hon. Edward Adams was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew Feilden, Major Nicholas Lawson and Captain Norman Jodrell, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon to visit Canada.

KEVINGTON PALACE

November 12: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Kent, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Master of the Bench, this evening attended a Moor in the Hall, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

The Hon. Edward Adams was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew Feilden, Major Nicholas Lawson and Captain Norman Jodrell, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon to visit Canada.

KEVINGTON PALACE

November 12: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Kent, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Master of the Bench, this evening attended a Moor in the Hall, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

The Hon. Edward Adams was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew Feilden, Major Nicholas Lawson and Captain Norman Jodrell, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon to visit Canada.

KEVINGTON PALACE

November 12: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Kent, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Master of the Bench, this evening attended a Moor in the Hall, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

The Hon. Edward Adams was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew Feilden, Major Nicholas Lawson and Captain Norman Jodrell, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon to visit Canada.

KEVINGTON PALACE

November 12: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Kent, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Master of the Bench, this evening attended a Moor in the Hall, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

The Hon. Edward Adams was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew Feilden, Major Nicholas Lawson and Captain Norman Jodrell, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon to visit Canada.

KEVINGTON PALACE

November 12: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Kent, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Master of the Bench, this evening attended a Moor in the Hall, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

The Hon. Edward Adams was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew Feilden, Major Nicholas Lawson and Captain Norman Jodrell, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon to visit Canada.

KEVINGTON PALACE

November 12: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Kent, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Master of the Bench, this evening attended a Moor in the Hall, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

The Hon. Edward Adams was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew Feilden, Major Nicholas Lawson and Captain Norman Jodrell, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon to visit Canada.

KEVINGTON PALACE

November 12: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Kent, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Master of the Bench, this evening attended a Moor in the Hall, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

The Hon. Edward Adams was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew Feilden, Major Nicholas Lawson and Captain Norman Jodrell, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon to visit Canada.

KEVINGTON PALACE

November 12: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Kent, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Master of the Bench, this evening attended a Moor in the Hall, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

The Hon. Edward Adams was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew Feilden, Major Nicholas Lawson and Captain Norman Jodrell, left Gatwick Airport, London, this afternoon to visit Canada.

KEVINGTON PALACE

November 12: The Duke of Kent this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of The Prince of Wales's Division of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th Air Foot).

The Duke of Kent, President, attended a dinner of the Board of Management of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981 at 170 Queen's Gate, SW7.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon. J. R. Hewlett and Miss K. J. de Beaupre

The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Lady Hewlett and the late Lord Hewlett, Kt., CBE, of Dune Edge, Swetnam, Conisford, Cheshire, and Katherine Jane, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Beaupre, of 23 Elm Street, Richmond, Victoria 3121, Australia.

Mr J. M. D. Adams and Miss F. F. Fisher

The engagement is announced between James MacGregor David, younger son of the late R. S. Adams and of Mrs G. H. Carey-Hunt, of Mill House, Abbots Wood, near Winchester, and Patricia, younger daughter of the late G. K. Fisher and of Mrs Fisher, of Wormald Road, Kansas City, Missouri, United States.

Mr M. E. Coldough and Miss C. V. Dallas

The engagement is announced between Miles Edward, son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Coldough, of Baford, Manor Park Road, Glossop, Derbyshire, and Catherine, daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs W. M. Dallas, of Roselinden House, Wendron, Helston, Cornwall.

Mr T. R. Foster and Miss J. S. Bax

The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Foster, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Jennifer, daughter of his Honour Judge Bax, QC, and Mrs Bax, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr M. McK. Thornton Jackson and Miss N. E. Sullivan

The engagement is announced between Neil Thornton Jackson, of Bath, and Nancy Sullivan, of Atherton, California.

Mr T. C. Meade and Miss A. M. McCormick

The marriage will take place on February 16 in Weybridge between Thomas Christopher, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. P. Meade, of Hayes, Middlesex, and Anna Marie, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. McCormick, of Pyrford, Surrey.

Mr D. H. R. Smith and Miss C. L. Curry

The engagement is announced between David, son of the late Mr D. H. R. Smith and of Mrs C. L. Curry, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Cindy, elder daughter of the late Mr E. R. Curry, and of Mrs R. D. Curry, of Pinner, Middlesex, United States.

Mr A. D. Thirkettle and Miss J. C. Hill

The engagement is announced between Alastair David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Thirkettle, of Coln St Andrew, Gloucestershire, and Janet Clare, only daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Frank Hill, of Poulton, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. Hamilton and Miss L. Seward

The marriage took place quietly on June 18 at Chichester of Mr John Hamilton, youngest son of Sir Denis and Lady Hamilton, of London, to Miss Linda Seward, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bernard Seward, of London, on-the-sea.

Mr W. J. L. James and Miss S. J. Egeron

The marriage took place quietly on Saturday, June 2, 1979, at St Augustine's church, Kilburn, of William Jeremy Leard James, only son of Mr W. P. James and Mrs F. M. W. James, to Miss Sara Harper, elder daughter of Mrs S. E. Harper and the late Mr J. Harper. The Rev R. J. Arent officiated.

Mr J. A. Murray and Miss D. M. Deague

The marriage took place in London, on Friday, September 28, 1979, of Mr John Anthony Murray to Miss Diana Margaret Deague.

Road, Lewisham, 10-5; the Century of Rubens and Rembrandt, Seventeenth century Dutch and Flemish drawings, British Museum, 10-5; The Colman collection of silver master pots, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-5-50

Lecture: The making of an international encyclopedia, John Clark and Tony Cobb, Royal Institution, Alderman Street, Piccadilly, 8.

Christmas lights turned on, Oxford Street, 5.

Lincoln's Inn officers

The following have been elected as officers for Lincoln's Inn: Mr G. B. Newsom, QC, treasurer; Mr Robert Megarry, master of the Library; Mr J. Magnus, QC, dean of the chapel; Mr Justice Foster, keeper of the black book; Lord Justice Brightman, master of the walls.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, November 13, 1954

Flying over the Pole

A new chapter in air transport history will begin on November 13 when the Scandinavian Airlines system inaugurates the first commercial service across the north polar regions between Europe and the west coast of North America. A Douglas DC 63 jetliner will take off from Kastrup Airport, Copenhagen, to fly to Los Angeles by way of Sondre Strömford, in south-western Greenland, and Winnipeg, continuing the 5,160-mile journey in 27 hours 10 minutes.

On the same day a similar aircraft will leave Los Angeles to open the eastbound service, which is scheduled to take 24 hours 20 minutes. Thereafter there will be two flights a week in each direction.

Instead of substituting passengers on the Arctic route, the passengers will be in a warm pressurized cabin and will be served with meals cooked in the aircraft.

Travelers to Copenhagen will have a late dinner when the aircraft is leaving behind the Scandinavian coastline, refreshments during the Greenland stop, breakfast over Baffin Land, luncheon high over Hudson Bay, tea at Winnipeg, and dinner during the final stage to Los Angeles while the airliner is crossing the state of Utah. The trans-polar service has obvious strategic significance. It offers a "short cut" from Europe to the Pacific and back, and is much faster than the route via the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal.

Applications for silk

Applicants for silk who wish their names to be considered for the next list of recommendations, and those who wish to renew their applications, should apply to the Permanent Secretary, Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords, London, SW1A 0PW, for an application form and should enclose a self-addressed envelope. The form should be returned to the Lord Chancellor's Office, by December 31.

Mr R. C. T. Strutt and Miss A. Maas

The engagement is announced between Henry, elder son of the Hon. Peter and Mrs Strutt, of Station Hill, Ipswich, Suffolk, and Aileen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Jeremy Maas, of Suffolk House, Montpellier Row, Twickenham.

Major R. M. Arnold and Miss R. P. Farbridge

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr T. B. Arnold and of Mrs C. M. Arnold, of Andover, and Ruth, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. J. Farbridge, of Quindell Court, Lymington, Hampshire.

Mr M. J. Cresswell and Miss L. Orchard

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mrs M. J. Cresswell and the late Mr M. Cresswell, of Southampton, and Lorna, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. C. J. Orchard, of Kew.

Mr G. A. Gerratt and Miss M. A. Wells

The engagement is announced between George Allen, elder son of Mrs R. I. Hingston-Jones and the late Mr W. Gerratt, and step-daughter of Mrs M. A. Wells, of Torquay, Devon, and Mary Alice, eldest daughter of Mrs A. J. Wells and the late Mr W. Wells, of Westbrook, Kent.

Mr F. C. Hermann and Miss C. A. Harker

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mrs J. V. Hermann and the late Mr F. C. Hermann, of West Norwood, London, SE27, and Chloe, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Harker, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. E. Keighley and Miss E. L. M. de la Valsière

The engagement is announced between John Keighley, OBE, and of Mrs Brenda Keighley, of Stradishall, Newmarket, and Marie Louise, daughter of M. Jacques de la Valsière, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre, of Madame de la Valsière de Lavergne, of Paris XVI.

Mr A. P. Merry and Miss L. A. Beck

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Brian Merry, of Highgate, London, N6, and Laura, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Douglas Beck and Mrs Beck, of Stradbroke Island, Queensland, Australia.

Mr P. J. Sumner and Miss S. M. Phipps

The engagement is announced between Patrick, younger son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Michael Sumner, of Staines, North Devon, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. M. Phipps, of St. Giles, Bathurst, east Sussex, and Mrs Sheila Knapp, of The Whim, Furze Hill, Lynton, Devon.

Mr C. Kountouris and Miss C. Hastings

The marriage took place on November 1 in the United States of Mr C. Kountouris, son of Mr and Mrs C. Kountouris, of Athens, to Miss Clare Hastings, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Kountouris, of Athens, and Mrs C. Hastings, of London, SW3.

Mr J. P. Mason and Miss S. J. Egeron

The marriage took place quietly in London on November 10 between Mr Jonathan Patrick Mason, only son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Mason, of London, and Miss Sara Egeron, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Egeron, of Troton, Hampshire, and the late Mr J. Egeron, of London, SW10.

N. W. L. Ltd v. Nelson and
Another
Same v. Woods
Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser
of Tullybelton and Lord Scarman.
[Speeches delivered October 25]

On the question of "trade secrets" the judge would not be so ready to grant the injunction. He said the public likely to be benefited by the disclosure would be so great that it would be to be recovered from him.

Again, to grant the injunction would maintain the status quo until the trial, a factor which in evenly balanced cases generally operates in favour of granting an injunction.

On the other hand, the balance of convenience would appear to be heavily weighted in favour of the defendant.

To make that view, however, would be to bind oneself to the

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p. 789-806
© The Author(s) 2006
Reprints and permissions:
<http://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav>

[illegible]

er-City
Have a

good trip

[illegible]

~~_____~~

ity. Have a good trip!

SPORT

Fixture bottleneck uncorks more variations for 1980 cricket season

Last of the summer wine, centenary vintage

By Richard Streeton

Four by West Indies and Australia ensure that excitement and interest will be sustained throughout the 1980 English cricket season. The fixtures show that West Indies play five Test matches during a three-month visit before the Australians arrive in August for the special Test to mark the centenary of Test cricket in England. In addition, both teams will meet England in two one-day international matches. The rest of the programme for both the tourists and English players shows several variations from previous seasons. It reflects the game's growing problem of fixture congestion, particularly in the early weeks.

West Indies requested a late start to their tour because of heavy winter commitments and the expansion of the Caribbean season through April and May.

May. Their opening first-class match, therefore, against Worcestershire is as late as May 10 and the other end of their visit West Indies will not be able to fit in the customary match with MCC at Lord's and their fixtures with Middlesex and Essex will be limited to two one-day matches against each county.

Other fixture problems arose from the desire to reorganize the season's opening weeks. Three lots of championship matches are being played this year on April 30, May 3 and May 7 before the Benson and Hedges Cup gets under way. The preliminary Benson group matches have been allotted only two days instead of three for completion.

In the past, Benson and championship fixtures have alternated in the first three weeks. The players, especially, will wel-

come the chance to settle down while the weather is at its worst before becoming involved in the hurly-burly of cup cricket. With the first one-day match for the Prudential trophy at Headingley starting on May 28, the new arrangements make it impossible for England to hold a Test trial to help the selectors.

It was on September 6, 1880, at the Oval that England and Australia played the first Test match in England, more than three years after they had first met in Australia. The 1980 centenary Test will start at Lord's on August 28.

The Australians open their programme with two one-day matches against Hampshire on August 6 and 7. Every county meets either the West Indians or Australians in some sort of fixture and there will usually be Sunday play in the case of three-day games which start on Saturdays.

Principal matches

April

20-**Lord's**—MCC v Essex (Champion-ship)
Oxford—University v Gloucestershire
Cambridge—University v Leicestershire
21-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (First Test)
22-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Second Test)
23-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Third Test)
24-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fourth Test)
25-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifth Test)

May

3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventh Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninth Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Tenth Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eleventh Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twelfth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirteenth Test)
11-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fourteenth Test)
12-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifteenth Test)
13-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixteenth Test)
14-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventeenth Test)
15-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighteenth Test)
16-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Nineteenth Test)
17-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twentieth Test)
18-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twenty-first Test)
19-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twenty-second Test)
20-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twenty-third Test)
21-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twenty-fourth Test)
22-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twenty-fifth Test)
23-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twenty-sixth Test)
24-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twenty-seventh Test)
25-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twenty-eighth Test)
26-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Twenty-ninth Test)
27-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirtieth Test)
28-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirty-first Test)
29-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirty-second Test)
30-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirty-third Test)

Benson and Hedges Cup

May

10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirty-fourth Test)
11-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirty-fifth Test)
12-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirty-sixth Test)
13-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirty-seventh Test)
14-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirty-eighth Test)
15-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Thirty-ninth Test)
16-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fortieth Test)
17-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Forty-first Test)
18-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Forty-second Test)
19-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Forty-third Test)
20-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Forty-fourth Test)
21-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Forty-fifth Test)
22-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Forty-sixth Test)
23-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Forty-seventh Test)
24-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Forty-eighth Test)
25-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Forty-ninth Test)
26-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fiftieth Test)
27-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifty-first Test)
28-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifty-second Test)
29-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifty-third Test)
30-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifty-fourth Test)

John Player League

May

10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifty-fifth Test)
11-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifty-sixth Test)
12-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifty-seventh Test)
13-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifty-eighth Test)
14-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Fifty-ninth Test)
15-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixtieth Test)
16-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixty-first Test)
17-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixty-second Test)
18-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixty-third Test)
19-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixty-fourth Test)
20-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixty-fifth Test)
21-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixty-sixth Test)
22-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixty-seventh Test)
23-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixty-eighth Test)
24-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Sixty-ninth Test)
25-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventieth Test)
26-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventy-first Test)
27-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventy-second Test)
28-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventy-third Test)
29-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventy-fourth Test)
30-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventy-fifth Test)

June

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventy-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventy-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventy-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Seventy-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eightieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighty-fifth Test)
11-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighty-sixth Test)
12-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighty-seventh Test)
13-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighty-eighth Test)
14-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Eighty-ninth Test)
15-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninetieth Test)
16-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninety-first Test)
17-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninety-second Test)
18-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninety-third Test)
19-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninety-fourth Test)
20-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninety-fifth Test)

Minor counties

May

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninety-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninety-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninety-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (Ninety-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundredth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifth Test)
11-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixth Test)
12-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventh Test)
13-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighth Test)
14-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninth Test)
15-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and tenth Test)
16-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eleventh Test)
17-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twelfth Test)
18-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirteenth Test)
19-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fourteenth Test)
20-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifteenth Test)

June

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixteenth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventeenth Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighteenth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and nineteenth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twentieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twenty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twenty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twenty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twenty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twenty-fifth Test)

June

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twenty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twenty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twenty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and twenty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirtieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirty-fifth Test)

July

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and thirty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fortieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and forty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and forty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and forty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and forty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and forty-fifth Test)

August

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and forty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and forty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and forty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and forty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fiftieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifty-fifth Test)

September

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and fifty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixtieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixty-fifth Test)

October

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and sixty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventy-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventy-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventy-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventy-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventy-fifth Test)

November

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventy-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventy-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventy-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and seventy-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eightieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighty-fifth Test)

December

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and eighty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninetieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninety-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninety-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninety-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninety-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninety-fifth Test)

January

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninety-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninety-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninety-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and ninety-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundredth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifth Test)

February

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and tenth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eleventh Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twelfth Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirteenth Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fourteenth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifteenth Test)

March

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixteenth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventeenth Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighteenth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and nineteenth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twentieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twenty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twenty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twenty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twenty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twenty-fifth Test)

April

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twenty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twenty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twenty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and twenty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirtieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirty-fifth Test)

May

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and thirty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fortieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and forty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and forty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and forty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and forty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and forty-fifth Test)

June

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and forty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and forty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and forty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and forty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fiftieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifty-fifth Test)

July

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and fifty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixtieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixty-fifth Test)

August

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and sixty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventy-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventy-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventy-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventy-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventy-fifth Test)

September

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventy-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventy-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventy-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and seventy-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eightieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighty-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighty-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighty-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighty-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighty-fifth Test)

October

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighty-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighty-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighty-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and eighty-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninetieth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninety-first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninety-second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninety-third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninety-fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninety-fifth Test)

November

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninety-sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninety-seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninety-eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and ninety-ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundredth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and first Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and second Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and third Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fourth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifth Test)

December

1-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixth Test)
2-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventh Test)
3-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighth Test)
4-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and ninth Test)
5-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and tenth Test)
6-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eleventh Test)
7-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twelfth Test)
8-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirteenth Test)
9-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fourteenth Test)
10-**Headingley**—England v West Indies (One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifteenth Test)



Have you ever wished you were better informed...? said the Man-in-the-Sun

"Only for the last 292 days... sighed the Man-in-the-Moon."

Congratulations to The Times on their long-awaited and most welcome comeback.

Get the best out of LIFE with

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE

SPORT

Tennis

Four British climbers in foothills at Wembley

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The singles draw for the Benson and Hedges men's tennis tournament, which begins at Wembley this afternoon, is a reminder of one or two unpalatable facts about the British game. With Christopher Northman competing in the Far East there was no British player good enough to qualify on merit for the 32-man field at Wembley. Mark Cox, John Lloyd, and Robin Drysdale were granted "wild card" places filled at the organizers' discretion and Richard Lewis, beaten in the qualifying competition, has a second chance only because two men dropped out.

A year ago British tennis briefly trod the peaks. The women had beaten the United States in the Wightman Cup series and the men had reached the final of the world team championship, the Davis Cup. But Britain were ill equipped to sustain such high altitude climbing and this year they plunged back to the foothills.

The truth is that unless and until Britain have the all-weather facilities for playing tennis throughout the year, a nation that is the size of Utah and has a fourth climate cannot hope to keep pace with the game's advance elsewhere. The only comforting factors are the continuing traditions of Wimbledon, which still carries more prestige than any other tournament, and the impressive traditions of the land where tennis was born.

It would be unreasonable to expect much from British competitors at Wembley or in the women's tournament at Brighton next week. Cox's first round opponent is Harold Solomon, ranked ninth in the world, whom he has never beaten. Lloyd plays the United States champion, John McEnroe, ranked No. 3 behind Borg and Jimmy Connors. Tom Gorman is less intimidating but is ranked much higher than Lewis, who has to play him.

Lewis plays Tom Okker, who has



John Lloyd: faces McEnroe

reached the semi-final and quarter-final rounds at Wimbledon in consecutive years.

Of these matches, only Solomon v Cox and Gorman Drysdale appear on today's order of play. Five competitors—McEnroe, Gene Mayer, Peter Fleming, Wojtek Fibak and Okker—miss the first day. Yesterday they were competing in at least one final in Stockholm (in McEnroe's case, both).

McEnroe is expected to play Guillermo Vilas in the Wembley singles final. Solomon is the only other "top-tenner" in the field for what is a run of the mill grand prize tournament, in spite of its distinction in the context of the British fixture list. Yet the singles winner will take a cheque for £15,000 and the doubles winners, £2,400 each.

The quarter-final pairings will be McEnroe v Fibak, Fleming v Mayer, Brian Gottfried v Solomon, and Tim Gullikson v Vilas. The doubles draw will be made today.

Good news for Britain is that in 1980 Lloyd should start climbing back to the distinguished standard of achievement his talent justifies and his pride demands. For more than 12 months he and the former Chris Evert were distracted by courtship and marriage. "She's slipped a little bit at her level and I've slipped a lot at mine." In the near future they intend to sacrifice easy money and the pleasure of each other's company in order to seek professional advancement.

"The toughest part will be the first three months of the year. We shall be together only one week in three."

Rugby Union

Old could prove answer to an English prayer

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Thorn county championship matches.

Nigel Melville, the highly promising young Ulster and Yorkshire scrum-half, has been added to the northern selectors for their divisional match at Leicester next Sunday. Cotton has been called up instead of Gary Pearce (Northampton) and Adrian Alexander, the Earle's flanker, replaces David Forster, of Leicester.

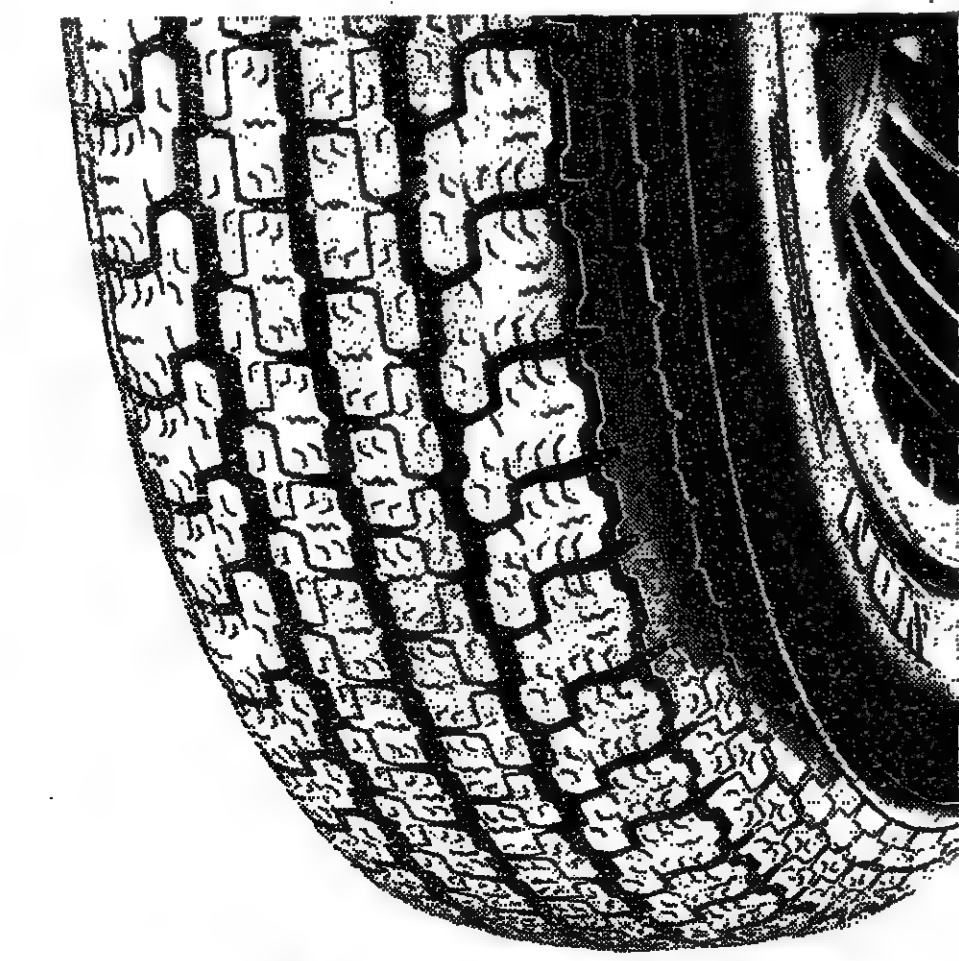
The New Zealand captain, Graham Mourie, who has played in all of the tour matches so far, stands down from the side to meet the Anglo-Scots at Dundee tomorrow. Andy Baden leads the team which includes only six of the XV who beat Scotland 20-6 last Saturday. Mourie is acting as temporary coach of the All Blacks in place of Eric Watson, who remains in Edinburgh for treatment of his shoulder.

Alastair McHarg, the London Scottish and former Scotland lock, has withdrawn from the Anglo-Scots side because of a back injury. His place goes to Jeremy Campbell-Laberton (London Scottish and the Army).

Wentworth's victory in All Blacks on Saturday, K. O'Brien (Birmingham) and R. G. O'Brien (Wentworth) have been added to the squad. A. G. O'Brien (Wentworth) has been added to the squad. A. G. O'Brien (Wentworth) has been added to the squad.

England need a stand-off, tactically wise and secure, who is accurate enough with his boot to exploit a potential All Black vulnerability.

Carlton, strong, fast and resolute, enjoyed a good tour with England in the Far East and will play in his Lancashire position on the right wing. The North XV includes six of the Lancashire backs, with Tony Wright, offered a chance to underlie his brilliant skills at centre and Kevin O'Brien, the full back, to add to the 16 points he has notched in five



AVON

TURBOSTEEL
rail on the road

Racing

Stardom awaits the son of Nijinsky

By Michael Seely

Two great trainers showed us two outstanding prospects at Nottingham yesterday. Last year's champion trainer, Peter Easterby, produced his Daily Express Triumph Hurdle candidate, Gleason, to win the Merit Hurdle in a canter by three lengths. And Fred Rimell saddled Ian Urquhart's Western Rose to triumph by 25 lengths first time over fences in the Stour Novices Steeplechase.

Rounding off an interesting afternoon we had Tom Jones's great old stayer John Cherry, who made such a gallant attempt to gain his second victory in the Cesarewitch recently, winning the Rainworth Hurdle. John Cherry was last successful over hurdles in the Long Walk Hurdle at Ascot's December meeting two years ago and that race is the eight-year-old's next target.

Gleason was never off the bridle and the handsome son of Nijinsky is to travel to Ascot next Saturday for the Aurelia Hurdle where he will cross swords with Rimell's fluent Cheltenham winner, Palace Dan.

Rimell has always been convinced that Western Rose's future would lie over fences and how emphatically gelding proved him right. Although he hid

one or two jumps the seven-year-old was never in danger.

The Ministry trainer is adopting a fighting policy with Western Rose. He intends to tackle him in a Drive in the Buchanan Whisky Gold Cup at Ascot on Saturday.

The other outstanding achievement yesterday was Steve Smith's treble on Pomme Star, Ladies Man and John Cherry. Smith-Eccles has won 24 races this season.

At Nottingham today Halghall is a confident selection to win the second division of the Tollerton Novices' Hurdle. A useful stayer on the flat, Halghall won three races this summer when trained by Peter Easterby. Now in the capable hands of Ken Morgan from Wragg, Lincolnshire the five-year-old has taken well to hurdling.

Such Bliss is the form horse in the first division of the novice race. However, King of Tones must be fancied with the main threat coming from Don Mascini, a French import who was twice on the flat in the provinces this summer.

Rimell has always been convinced that Western Rose's future would lie over fences and how emphatically gelding proved him right. Although he hid

Nottingham programme

1.15 COLWICK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: selling: £410: 2m)
000-300 Bill's Brother, P. Aungburn, 10-11-13
000-300 Bill's Brother, P. Aungburn, 10-11-13
000-300 Bill's Brother, P. Aungburn, 10-11-13
000-300 Bill's Brother, P. Aungburn, 10-11-13
000-300 Bill's Brother, P. Aungburn, 10-11-13
000-300 Bill's Brother, P. Aungburn, 10-11-13
000-300 Bill's Brother, P. Aungburn, 10-11-13
000-300 Bill's Brother, P. Aungburn, 10-11-13
000-300 Bill's Brother, P. Aungburn, 10-11-13
000-300 Bill's Brother, P. Aungburn, 10-11-13

1.45 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div I: novices: £648: 2m)
000-300 May Ride (2), W. Guest, 6-11-13
000-300 May Ride (2), W. Guest, 6-11-13
000-300 May Ride (2), W. Guest, 6-11-13
000-300 May Ride (2), W. Guest, 6-11-13
000-300 May Ride (2), W. Guest, 6-11-13
000-300 May Ride (2), W. Guest, 6-11-13
000-300 May Ride (2), W. Guest, 6-11-13
000-300 May Ride (2), W. Guest, 6-11-13
000-300 May Ride (2), W. Guest, 6-11-13
000-300 May Ride (2), W. Guest, 6-11-13

2.15 BINGHAM STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,073: 2m)
000-300 Riddle (2), R. Carter, 10-12-0
000-300 Riddle (2), R. Carter, 10-12-0
000-300 Riddle (2), R. Carter, 10-12-0
000-300 Riddle (2), R. Carter, 10-12-0
000-300 Riddle (2), R. Carter, 10-12-0
000-300 Riddle (2), R. Carter, 10-12-0
000-300 Riddle (2), R. Carter, 10-12-0
000-300 Riddle (2), R. Carter, 10-12-0
000-300 Riddle (2), R. Carter, 10-12-0
000-300 Riddle (2), R. Carter, 10-12-0

2.45 MANSFIELD STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £987: 2m)
000-300 Dwyer's Quay, N. Henderson, 6-11-17
000-300 Dwyer's Quay, N. Henderson, 6-11-17
000-300 Dwyer's Quay, N. Henderson, 6-11-17
000-300 Dwyer's Quay, N. Henderson, 6-11-17
000-300 Dwyer's Quay, N. Henderson, 6-11-17
000-300 Dwyer's Quay, N. Henderson, 6-11-17
000-300 Dwyer's Quay, N. Henderson, 6-11-17
000-300 Dwyer's Quay, N. Henderson, 6-11-17
000-300 Dwyer's Quay, N. Henderson, 6-11-17
000-300 Dwyer's Quay, N. Henderson, 6-11-17

3.15 CLIFTON HURDLE (Handicap: £777: 2m)
000-300 Phipps, J. Aungburn, 10-12-0
000-300 Phipps, J. Aungburn, 10-12-0
000-300 Phipps, J. Aungburn, 10-12-0
000-300 Phipps, J. Aungburn, 10-12-0
000-300 Phipps, J. Aungburn, 10-12-0
000-300 Phipps, J. Aungburn, 10-12-0
000-300 Phipps, J. Aungburn, 10-12-0
000-300 Phipps, J. Aungburn, 10-12-0
000-300 Phipps, J. Aungburn, 10-12-0
000-300 Phipps, J. Aungburn, 10-12-0

3.45 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

4.15 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

4.45 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

5.15 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

5.45 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

6.15 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

6.45 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

7.15 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

7.45 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

8.15 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

8.45 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

9.15 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £546: 2m)
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7
000-300 Halghall (2), K. Morgan, 5-11-7

Elusive crown at last for the king of stylists

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Arguably the most agreeable aspect of the recent flat racing season was Joe Mercer becoming champion jockey for the first time at the age of 45. For the many who have grown to like and admire this most polished of horsemen, Mercer's achievement is infinitely satisfying. In years to come the jockey's roll of honour would have looked incomplete without his name inscribed upon it.

Now that he has achieved one of his life's ambitions, he cannot conceal the immense satisfaction it has given him. And why should he? It was four years ago that he was told by the owners of West Hilly that the job that he had held for the past 25 years was no longer his, and that with the future in mind they wanted a younger man. Accordingly, Mercer was replaced by Willie Carson, and ironically it is Carson's crown that he has just taken.

Many regard Mercer as the most stylish jockey riding today; combining as he does the strength of Lester Piggott and the artistry of Pat Eddery.

For any young jockey starting, Mercer would certainly be an ideal man to copy. One particular forte is his loyalty to his employers. In 30 years' racing, he has had only three jobs: his apprenticeship with Fred Sneyd, who he says not only taught him all he knows about riding, but also how to behave; his post at West Hilly, and his present position at Warren Place.

As for the future, Mercer has no intention of retiring. And that is surely good news for those who revel in the sight of one of his lovely, rhythmic finishes.

"I am fit and healthy. I love riding good horses, and I've still got so much to look forward to," was the way that Mercer put it to me. "Like retaining the championship?" I asked. "Why not?" he replied. "Now that I've got it, I must try to hang on to it."

At the start of last season, Mercer was a 33-1 chance for the jockey's title in the offices of the British Jockey Organisation. Now the same man is prepared to lay no more than 9-4 against him keeping it next year, which shows that they are only too well aware of the wealth of talent, tapped and untapped, at Warren Place that will be able to call upon in 1980.

Figures say it all for the flamboyant genius

By Michael Seely

Henry Cecil is a phenomenon. Three times champion trainer in the last four years this flamboyant genius has introduced a new dimension to the art of training racehorses.

According to Peter Jones, the compiler of that invaluable guide, *Trainers' Record*, in 1978 Cecil won with over 32 per cent of his runners and those who asked a level pound showed a profit of £33.

This year his figures have been even more remarkable. His strike rate, that is to say proportion of winners to runners, has been 44 per cent and those who risked £1 on each runner would have

been £83 to the good. Last year he saddled 50 winners of 100 races. This season Cecil has had 128 winners, beating the previous highest total this century (124 by William Elsey in 1905).

The stylish appearance and deceptively casual approach conceals an iron will and a burning determination to succeed at all costs. "My ambition is to top that eyes as he looked sadly at Mr. he told me. "At one point during the season it looked hopeless as Dick Hern's Troy kept on winning and those who asked a level pound showed a profit of £33."

But both jockeys (his wife and I were determined to beat Dick. The turning point came at the Ascot September meeting. On Thursday Main Reef swept past his rivals to win the Cumberland Lodge Stakes. Then on the Saturday came Cecil's red letter day. Kris sprinted home to a five-length victory in the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes. Rello Georges, later to win the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster for Daniel Wildenstein, gave a dogged display to capture the Royal Lodge Stakes. And by way of a bonus the hitherto untraced Sily, gave Lord Howard de Walden the second leg of a glorious double in the Blue Seal Stakes. From then on the race for the trainer's title was virtually over.

I will never forget Cecil after Le Moré had won the Ascot Gold Cup for Carlo d'Allesio. The trainer's triumph at having won the Blue Riband for stayers was obviously at odds with the anguish he felt at the eclipse of his favourite horse, Buckskin. There were almost tears in the trainer's eyes as he looked sadly at Mr. he told me. "At one point during the season it looked hopeless as Dick Hern's Troy kept on winning and those who asked a level pound showed a profit of £33."

But both jockeys (his wife and I were determined to beat Dick. The turning point came at the Ascot September meeting. On Thursday Main Reef swept past his rivals to win the Cumberland Lodge Stakes. Then on the Saturday came Cecil's red letter day. Kris sprinted home to a five-length victory in the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes. Rello Georges, later to win the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster for Daniel Wildenstein, gave a dogged display to capture the Royal Lodge Stakes. And by way of a bonus the hitherto untraced Sily, gave Lord Howard de Walden the second leg of a glorious double in the Blue Seal Stakes. From then on the race for the trainer's title was virtually over.

I will never forget Cecil after Le Moré had won the Ascot Gold Cup for Carlo d'Allesio. The trainer's triumph at having won the Blue Riband for stayers was obviously at odds with the anguish he felt at the eclipse of his favourite horse, Buckskin. There were almost tears in the trainer's eyes as he looked sadly at Mr. he told me. "At one point during the season it looked hopeless as Dick Hern's Troy kept on winning and those who asked a level pound showed a profit of £33."

But both jockeys (his wife and I were determined to beat Dick. The turning point came at the Ascot September meeting. On Thursday Main Reef swept past his rivals to win the Cumberland Lodge Stakes. Then on the Saturday came Cecil's red letter day. Kris sprinted home to a five-length victory in the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes. Rello Georges, later to win the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster for Daniel Wildenstein, gave a dogged display to capture the Royal Lodge Stakes. And by way of a bonus the hitherto untraced Sily, gave Lord Howard de Walden the second leg of a glorious double in the Blue Seal Stakes. From then on the race for the trainer's title was virtually over.

I will never forget Cecil after Le Moré had won the Ascot Gold Cup for Carlo d'Allesio. The trainer's triumph at having won the Blue Riband for stayers was obviously at odds with the anguish he felt at the eclipse of his favourite horse, Buckskin. There were almost tears in the trainer's eyes as he looked sadly at Mr. he told me. "At one point during the season it looked hopeless as Dick Hern's Troy kept on winning and those who asked a level pound showed a profit of £33."

But both jockeys (his wife and I were determined to beat Dick. The turning point came at the Ascot September meeting. On Thursday Main Reef swept past his rivals to win the Cumberland Lodge Stakes. Then on the Saturday came Cecil's red letter day. Kris sprinted home to a five-length victory in the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes. Rello Georges, later to win the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster for Daniel Wildenstein, gave a dogged display to capture the Royal Lodge Stakes. And by way of a bonus the hitherto untraced Sily, gave Lord Howard de Walden the second leg of a glorious double in the Blue Seal Stakes. From then on the race for the trainer's title was virtually over.

I will never forget Cecil after Le Moré had won the Ascot Gold Cup for Carlo d'Allesio. The trainer's triumph at having won the Blue Riband for stayers was obviously at odds with the anguish he felt at the eclipse of his favourite horse, Buckskin. There were almost tears in the trainer's eyes as he looked sadly at Mr. he told me. "At one point during the season it looked hopeless as Dick Hern's Troy kept on winning and those who asked a level pound showed a profit of £33."

But both jockeys (his wife and I were determined to beat Dick. The turning point came at the Ascot September meeting. On Thursday Main Reef swept past his rivals to win the Cumberland Lodge Stakes. Then on the Saturday came Cecil's red letter day. Kris sprinted home to a five-length victory in the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes. Rello Georges, later to win the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster for Daniel Wildenstein, gave a dogged display to capture the Royal Lodge Stakes. And by way of a bonus the hitherto untraced Sily, gave Lord Howard de Walden the second leg of a glorious double in the Blue Seal Stakes. From then on the race for the trainer's title was virtually over.

I will never forget Cecil after Le Moré had won the Ascot Gold Cup for Carlo d'Allesio. The trainer's triumph at having won the Blue Riband for stayers was obviously at odds with the anguish he felt at the eclipse of his favourite horse, Buckskin. There were almost tears in the trainer's eyes as he looked sadly at Mr. he told me. "At one point during the season it looked hopeless as Dick Hern's Troy kept on winning and those who asked a level pound showed a profit of £33."

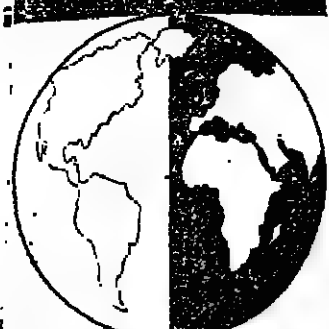
But both jockeys (his wife and I were determined to beat Dick. The turning point came at the Ascot September meeting. On Thursday Main Reef swept past his rivals to win the Cumberland Lodge Stakes. Then on the Saturday came Cecil's red letter day. Kris sprinted home to a five-length victory in the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes. Rello Georges, later to win the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster for Daniel Wildenstein, gave a dogged display to capture the Royal Lodge Stakes. And by way of a bonus the hitherto untraced Sily, gave Lord Howard de Walden the second leg of a glorious double in the Blue Seal Stakes. From then on the race for the trainer's title was virtually over.

I will never forget Cecil after Le Moré had won the Ascot Gold Cup for Carlo d'Allesio. The trainer's triumph at having won the Blue Riband for stayers was obviously at odds with the anguish he felt at the eclipse of his favourite horse, Buckskin. There were almost tears in the trainer's eyes as he looked sadly at Mr. he told me. "At one point during the season it looked hopeless as Dick Hern's Troy kept on winning and those who asked a level pound showed a profit of £33."

But both jockeys (his wife and I were determined to beat Dick. The turning point came at the Ascot September meeting. On Thursday Main Reef swept past his rivals to win the Cumberland Lodge Stakes. Then on the Saturday came Cecil's red letter day. Kris sprinted home to a five-length victory in the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes. Rello Georges, later to win the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster for Daniel Wildenstein, gave a dogged display to capture the Royal Lodge Stakes. And by way of a bonus the hitherto untraced Sily, gave Lord Howard de Walden the second leg of a glorious double in the Blue Seal Stakes. From then on the race for the trainer's title was virtually over.

I will never forget Cecil after Le Moré had won the Ascot Gold Cup for Carlo d'Allesio. The trainer's triumph at having won the Blue Riband for stayers was obviously at odds with the anguish he felt at the eclipse of his favourite horse, Buckskin. There were almost tears in the trainer's eyes as he looked sadly at Mr. he told me. "At one point during the season it looked hopeless as Dick Hern's Troy kept on winning and those who asked a level pound showed a profit of £33."

But both jockeys (his wife and I were determined to beat Dick. The turning point came at the Ascot September meeting. On Thursday Main Reef swept past his rivals to win the Cumberland Lodge Stakes. Then on the Saturday came Cecil's red letter day. Kris



OVERSEAS

Carter aide warning to Chrysler

Chrysler Corporation may lose proposed government aid unless it alters a newly negotiated labour contract, Mr Alfred Kahn, President Carter's adviser on inflation said yesterday.

He told reporters the government would send Chrysler and the Auto Workers Union a formal notice declaring that their contract probably does not comply with the government's voluntary wage limits.

US bank fears

Congressman Benjamin Rosenthal of New York plans to propose legislation in Washington later this week aimed at blocking major American bank takeovers by foreign institutions. United States national bank regulatory agencies are likely to oppose this move, Congressman Rosenthal is clearly reacting to mounting concern by mainly modest-sized United States banks to the prospect of tough overseas banking competition on their doorsteps.

Steelworkers' claim

Improvements in pensions and cost of living protection were named yesterday by the United Steelworkers of America as primary objectives in next year's contract negotiations, which may provide the toughest bargaining the industry has seen for years. However, a statement by the union wage policy committee urges negotiators to try to narrow or eliminate competitive disadvantages to employers in an effort to preserve jobs.

Oil rig order

Rijn-Schelde-Veerloze Machiniefabriek en Scheepswerf NV (RSV) said in Rotterdam yesterday its RSV Qusto Engineering unit has received a 100m guilder (about £24m) order from a Liberian-based operating company of the Danish shipowner A. P. Moller for a self-elevating drilling rig, designed for operation in severe North Sea conditions.

Japanese exports up

Japan's October certified exports rose 16.7 per cent from the year before to total \$9,624m (about £4,962m) according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry yesterday. The total was also up 5 per cent from September, which had a total of \$9,164m.

Italian deficit

Figures issued by the Statistics Institute in Rome yesterday show a September trading deficit of £51,000m (about £24m). This brings Italy's deficit for the first nine months of 1979 to 1,570,000m lire compared with the same 1978 period of 274,000m lire.

Nexos recruits British staff for US

British systems programmers and analysts are being recruited to work on an advanced American communications computer being developed jointly by a subsidiary of the National Enterprise Board and an affiliate of Exxon Enterprises (itself a subsidiary of Exxon Corporation, the oil company).

Up to 20 programmers and analysts are being recruited by Nexos Office Systems, the office automation subsidiary of the NEB, to work as part of the design team at Delphi, Corporation, the Exxon affiliate, in Los Angeles.

Their task is to write software for the Delta 2 computer, which uses a number of processors to control and integrate large volumes of business communication—voice, pictures, text and computer data. In Los Angeles, the Nexos staff will receive a competitive California salary by Delphi, with Nexos paying travelling and relocation expenses. After about a year they will be expected to return to permanent positions with Nexos—presumably at competitive Avon salaries since the company's headquarters are being set up in Bristol.

Mr Muir Moffat, managing director of Nexos, said yesterday that the joint deal would benefit both companies: Delphi would be able to strengthen its design team, after which Nexos would gain experts with close knowledge of the Delta 2 computer. Mr Moffat sees the Delta as a key element in his company's strategy—a central machine which will be used to integrate a variety of communications devices into a comprehensive office system.

Technology news

Nexos has rights to manufacture the Delta 2 system in the United Kingdom and to market it for office automation throughout Europe. The NEB subsidiary's other interests include Logic VTS (word-processing), Mulbaird (facsimile transmission) and Ultronic Data Systems (word-processing).

A new type of implantable heart pacemaker which can be programmed to match a patient's individual needs more completely than was previously possible is being developed at Cranfield Institute of Technology with support from the National Research Development Corporation.

Invented by Mr Richard Backhouse, a research officer at the fluid engineering unit at Cranfield, the "Alphamini" pacemaker uses a special-purpose microprocessor in place of the hard-wired circuits used in conventional designs.

Mr Backhouse said yesterday that the main advantage of his design was that, for the same size and longevity as a conventional unit, more sophisticated functions could be provided. The microprocessor consumes very little power.

The Cranfield approach should lead to a number of advantages, with no increase in overall size. The characteristics of different types of pacemaker could be reproduced in a single standard unit, for example, by reprogramming the microprocessor. More selective "demand-pacing" applications (where the heart rate is stimulated only when necessary) would be possible.

In the prototype development now under way at Cranfield, one application is a "atrial-triggered" synchronous pacemaker, based on complex measurements of the heart which determine the appropriate type of pacing. This will involve the automatic recognition of fine detail in the complex voltage wave-

form of the heart; this detail will be detected by an electrode placed within the heart and connected as an input to the Alphamini. This will control an output pulse which will stimulate the ventricle and so achieve the desired level of pacing.

Microcomputer systems will be on sale in large numbers early next year, from £200 to £10,000, after a decision by Currys, the electrical retailers, to move into the microsystems business.

A Currys subsidiary is to be set up next January to market micro-based computers and software packages for business, educational and domestic users. Initially the new company will use first-floor space in existing Currys shops as well as other specialist outlets.

Mr Derek Moon, computer consultant and a former managing director of GEC's domestic appliance division, will become managing director of the new company. According to Mr Moon, Currys will use its own data-processing department and will recruit more programmers so that a substantial software service can be offered.

Kenneth Owen

90,000 BL workers to get copies of 'ultimatum'

By Clifford Webb
British Leyland's Nuffield Press subsidiary yesterday began rushing out 90,000 copies of the management's 85-page "ultimatum" to the unions—one for each worker.

It demands full acceptance of sweeping changes in established working practices in return for a five per cent wage increase plus a self-financing incentive scheme which could provide another £15 a week.

The huge prior job will take three days and it is being undertaken at the request of the unions. It is not a management attempt to bypass the official negotiating machinery, but the demands are so controversial and detailed that one union official yesterday described them as "an attempt to introduce an employers' union".

The management says simply: "It is now a question of survival. We have run out of time for pussyfooting about. We must have a minimum 20 per cent increase in productivity from our factories."

British Leyland wants to sweep away all demarcation problems by introducing full mobility of labour in an industry where each worker and each union has jealously guarded clearly defined trade boundaries.

It goes even further by calling for the maintenance of methods including the elimination of trade demarcations and the amalgamation of related trades.

The intention is to introduce an all-round maintenance specialist, similar to those employed in Continental factories. It is the prelude to the substitution of preventive maintenance for curative maintenance—a change which is said to be imperative in the new, highly automated Mini Metro shop at Longbridge.

BL is also demanding an end to the time-honoured attitude of overtime working—one in, all in. It says the management must be trusted to allocate overtime on a fair basis.

It wants access at all times for its industrial engineers to set work standards and meaning levels. But it also offers to train some shop stewards in basic industrial engineering techniques so that they will know what is going on.

The sweeping nature of the demands has surprised even those shop stewards who had been predicting further management assaults on wage negotiations, their traditional power base, after the recent seven-to-one vote by BL workers in favour of the latest recovery plan.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VAT no longer an appropriate tax for the Community

From Mr Julian Lessey
Sir, Sir Derek Ezra rightly pointed out on November 6 that Britain and Europe in particular need to come to grips with an unprecedented situation that major natural resources are running out. The return of VAT is therefore a suitable occasion to reconsider a major aspect of EEC fiscal policy.

The cornerstone of the Community's tax edifice is VAT. With the best will in the world, this tax cannot be considered a happy innovation. It is complex, time-consuming and expensive to administer, for government and taxpayer alike—not least as it entails the collection and refund of myriad separate sums among myriad separate individuals. It presents a positive temptation to evasion and a threat to fiscal morality. Indeed, if one had sat down and thought about it, one could hardly have devised a more cumbersome and unsatisfactory tax.

How then did it come into being? The answer, I suggest, lies in the period in which it was introduced. The late fifties and sixties were a time of expansion in Europe, when employment was relatively high and materials (especially oil) cheap and plentiful. In this growth atmosphere the Community's aim of a "general" tax on consumption with the emphasis on "neutrality" seemed entirely appropriate. In such a climate, "disincentives" to the market appeared to be the bogey and perfect neutrality the ideal. The broad aim was a tax broadcast without discrimination over the whole of commerce.

Since those times we have had more than one oil crisis, a substantial increase in the scarcity and price not only of energy but of many natural resources and a world recession. Energy saving is now general policy, not only in the Community but in its member states. Fiscal discrimination and anomalies are welcomed in support of this policy: which country today does not, for instance, tax petrol with special severity? Accompanying this we have had a dramatic change from low to high unemployment; once a relatively scarce resource, unskilled labour is now becoming embarrassingly plentiful.

In the very changed circumstances of the seventies, is VAT any longer appropriate? For one thing, exemptions and multiple rates have whittled away much of the point it ever had. But a substantial proportion of "value added" consists of work so that VAT is in large degree a tax on work. In a period of increasing structural unemployment, to which there is no end in sight, what could be more idiotic than to tax labour? Yet the Commission continues to pile VAT directives on VAT directives, adding to an edifice that will sooner or later have to be demolished.

Their aim should rather be to transfer taxation from the resource we want to sell (labour) to the resource we want to cut the import bill. Compared with VAT it would be simple to administer, as the number of points at which it would be levied (extractors and importers of materials) would be few.

Let us therefore get rid of the incubus of VAT before it becomes an institution and substitute a tax that serves a positive and recognizable purpose.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Checking telephone bills
From Dr D. Rudd
Sir, The Post Office sent my late mother a telephone bill for £109. At the age of 82 she would have been very distressed but her generation was taught to pay a bill.

But the demands are so controversial and detailed that one union official yesterday described them as "an attempt to introduce an employers' union".

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

But they have hit back by insisting that BL should send a copy of the bulky document to every worker.

occasions but also from environmental considerations. Yellow phone boxes would certainly look better than red in country places, especially in villages. In Japan, where public coin boxes come in four colours including yellow and red, the yellow boxes are probably the most conspicuous, so it would be difficult to argue, as the Post Office has done in the past, that red must be retained to catch the eye. Is not a field of mustard as bright as one of poppies?

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. SELLARS,
Dolyan,
London Road,
Bracknell,
Berkshire.

to the resource we want to save (energy/materials). The British Government should therefore urge the EEC to abandon its obsession with VAT and to take the first steps in replacing it as our main indirect tax with a raw materials tax.

Such a tax could be charged ad valorem on the extraction (in the Community) and importation (from outside it) of non-renewable resources including fossil fuels. It would provide a deterrent to waste and an incentive to energy saving, to the more efficient and economical use of materials and to reuse and recycling. It would thus help to promote resource conservation and slow down the rate of extraction of raw materials not only in the EEC but in third countries (on whose resources we will all ultimately depend).

It would also help to cut the import bill. Compared with VAT it would be simple to administer, as the number of points at which it would be levied (extractors and importers of materials) would be few.

Let us therefore get rid of the incubus of VAT before it becomes an institution and substitute a tax that serves a positive and recognizable purpose.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LESSEY
Convener,
The Conservation Society Ltd
Economics Working Party,
29 Pilgrims Lane,
London NW3 1SX.

A MAJOR FIRST FROM BRITAIN'S LARGEST UNIT TRUST GROUP

SAVE & PROSPER INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND

Exchange control abolition creates a new investment opportunity

To take advantage of the investment opportunities presented by the ending of UK exchange controls, Save & Prosper have introduced a new unit trust, the International Bond Fund.

This trust is specially designed to provide private investors with a simple and convenient means of participating in an actively managed portfolio of interest-bearing securities on an international basis.

These will include fixed and variable-rate bonds denominated in international currencies such as the Deutschmark and the yen, and, for shorter-term investment, treasury bills and certificates of deposit.

For full details of this new investment opportunity please contact your usual professional advisor or complete and return the coupon.

To: Customer Services, Save & Prosper Group,
4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Tel: 01-554 8899
Please send me full details of the Save & Prosper International Bond Fund.

(NAME)
NAME
ADDRESS

Not available to Eire residents. 845/BA/1

SAVE & PROSPER GROUP

State curbs may lose British Shipbuilders orders worth \$400m

By Peter Hill
Shipbuilding orders worth up to \$400m (about £200m) may be lost to Britain because British Shipbuilders is unable to provide attractive financing terms.

High level discussions are taking place on a package of orders for about a dozen ships for the Hongkong-based World-Wide (Shipping) group controlled by Sir Yue Kong Pao. New orders are desperately needed for the corporation's yards if British Shipbuilders is to secure the target level of 400,000 man-hours of new orders a year.

The corporation, now underpinned by government finance for the next two years, is engaged in a huge rationalization of its operations to cope with the continued slump in demand.

Sir Yue has had discussions with senior executives of the state corporation over the package of about a dozen ships, including coal and product carriers, which the group plans to build.

One of the most powerful independent international shipowners has traditionally placed the vast bulk of his new orders in Japan, but Japanese yards are busy with orders and owners are being forced to look elsewhere.

Sir Yue made clear his wish to build in Britain, as long as firm delivery dates can be given and that the financing terms are competitive.

British Shipbuilders is expected to make submissions to the group in the next few weeks, but senior executives are worried that despite the subsidies available from the Government's £55m intervention fund, they will be unable to provide sufficiently attractive financing terms for World-Wide and for other owners now seeking orders.

The main problem concerns the provision of credit to both domestic and foreign owners. Ministers have been made aware of the attractive soft credits which are being made available by one shipbuilding nations, but so far have indicated their reluctance to contravene international guidelines laid down by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Executives of British Shipbuilders have stressed that the United Kingdom shipping industry is much more unfavourably placed in terms of credit facilities than most other EEC shipbuilding nations.

Mr John Parker, British Shipbuilders' board member for shipbuilding said: "The United Kingdom has suffered to the OECD understanding of credit for ships, but in situations where other countries have not, and do not, it is crucial that British Shipbuilders should have the opportunity to match such terms."

World-Wide has indicated that it wants the ships delivered over the next two years, but prospects for a deal will depend on whether British Shipbuilders can offer new price competition with normal credit, or extended credit with low interest and a higher price.

Assistance through the intervention fund is now limited to 25 per cent of contract price in line with reductions in level of assistance being urged by the EEC Commission.

Faced with the reluctance of the Government to "bend" credit rules, the shipbuilding corporation is examining the possibility of developing new financial packages since the abolition of exchange controls last month.

The possibility of variations of the controversial Anglo-Polish shipbuilding deal is also being considered.

HERE'S TO TIMES PAST AND TIMES FUTURE...

St. James's
Advertising & Publishing Co Ltd

Hamway House, 5 Clark's Place,
Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4BJ
Telephone: 01-283 4277
Telex: 883934 Finada

Advertising agents to the City and business world

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Every cloud has a silver lining...

What a time to come back! It now looks inevitable that the next few days are going to see the cost of money rise to record levels, at least in nominal terms. The Bank of England's minimum lending rate seems set to be raised above its 1976 peak of 15 per cent—anywhere between 15½ and 16½ per cent looks possible—and the clearing banks' base rates will rise commensurately.

Yet every cloud has a silver lining. In this case that silver lining could be that the end is now in sight of this autumn's best run in the gilt-edged market.

I say that with some trepidation: the current pay round is young; the upward trend in the rate of price inflation still has some months to run; private sector credit demand remains uncomfortably high; the Government has yet to prime fiscal and monetary expectations for the next financial year; and it is still no more than speculation that the recent upward spiral in international interest rates is now in its final stages.

It is difficult to believe that we are not now near a point at which the institutions will be prepared to feed in a big way, provided of course that they are served with an appetising dish. That does not mean to say that there is a land of milk and honey just over the horizon: the Government has no shortage of debt to sell and is going to have to pay up in order to persuade the new breed of "international" United Kingdom investors to play the game.

But, for all that, it does seem that the initial crisis of confidence under the Government could be close to resolution. This does not, however, make it any easier to take a sanguine view of the equity market, except perhaps over the shorter term. The market's recent attempts to rally have, it is true, been far from reassuring. Even so, a technical correction in equities should be close at hand, particularly as the institutions get the shift of prospective double figure yields on blue chips such as ICI.

● The Government can afford to be pleased with the outcome of the BP sale, but in the context of other major sales of State assets the agenda it cannot be complacent. Selling stock in a major international oil company even during a week when markets are in turmoil over the prospects of even higher interest rates will be seen as a bold move when it comes to selling some of the rougher propositions in the Government's locker.

This point though is recognized by Whitehall which is drawing on all the inventive capacity of the City in promoting an open and fierce competition among banks and leading brokers for the business of handling various state sales.

At the end of the day BP may be seen as the top—after all, underwriting commissions cannot come much easier than this and it is unlikely that they will come as easy again as other sales pressed into even stickier market conditions.

EMI bid

With the chances of another auction for EMI showing its hand getting slimmer by the day, EMI's shares started to reflect this yesterday, slipping to 137½, which is almost a tenth below the value of Thorn's underwritten offer.

Even the 5 per cent stake built up last week, as all the EMI shares in the market found a ready buyer, now appears to be a red herring; any rival to Thorn is likely to use this as a bargaining counter should Thorn decide to sell off parts of EMI's business rather than the springboard for a full-scale bid.

Twentieth Century Fox last week's number one candidate for a rival bid, may well have decided to use this as a tactic to get hold of EMI's music side which is apparently more interesting than the film business.

Various options have been considered including the possibility of setting up a consortium to share out EMI's assets.

But the higher terms from Thorn appear to have clinched things. Not only are they pitched at a level which would make any

other offer appear unduly generous given the uncertain recovery prospects in EMI's major businesses but the agreement of the EMI board to the terms makes it doubly difficult for any rival to enter the fray.

Meanwhile, the need to move quickly last week to pre-empt any possible counter-bid has led Thorn's financial advisers, Hambros, into hot water with the Takeover Panel over the way the underwriting was handled.

But Thorn is leaving nothing to chance with the investing institutions. It is trying to bring them gently round to the industrial logic of the takeover, so barring accidents the deal now looks to be on the home straight and shareholders should not be tempted to sell into this weak stock market.

● Rothschild Investment Trust produced just two figures yesterday, a month ahead of its full interim announcement; but both of them contained surprises. In the first place the interim dividend has been bumped up by a full 20 per cent, in a move which confounds market expectations that the rise in dividends would have to be restricted because of last month's £8.7m purchase of low-yielding shares in Savoy Hotel.

In the second, net asset value at end-October was set at 365p (359p fully diluted). This is no accident. The decision to bump the dividend up by 20 per cent reflects the director's recognition of the importance of yield, and a policy of increasing it even though the dividend cover might decline.

As for net asset value, RIT has benefited from the policy—peculiar to itself—of holding sizable stakes in unquoted companies (which are not valued at the interim stage). Liquidation of a fair (though unquantified) slice of the Home assets will not have done any harm in the subsequent period, either. From the looks of things, RIT's shares are now selling on a discount to net assets of around 35 per cent, well above the average for the sector; and the prospective yield, on a similar increase in the final dividend, is over 6.5 per cent.

Insurers

An American experience

Third-quarter results are due this week from the three United States-oriented insurance majors—Commercial Union, Royal and General Accident. It is a prospect that is worrying the stock market.

Opinion is deeply divided as to the sort of United States underwriting experience insurers will face in 1980 and beyond and its effect overall on results and ratings. A sanguine view is that shares are already fully discounting the heavy bloodletting that can be expected in the United States next year, while the potential for strong gains in investment income and sound dividend yields in the 9-11 per cent range provide solid grounds for holding in anticipation of a strong recovery in 1981.

Given hurricanes, David and Frederic, United States catastrophe losses so far this year are thought to have reached a record \$1,500m.

One effect of the United States disasters has been to increase optimism about prospects for recovery next year. However, more pessimistic observers feel that current year catastrophe losses are merely fudging the issue with regard to the underlying deterioration in most classes of business. Certainly, in 1974, the last year of major catastrophe losses, both the industry and the stock market made the mistake of misjudging the underlying deterioration in rates and claims incidence.

So the unprecedented rise in United States interest rates and consequent increase in commercial underwriting in property and liability lines could mean that the United States downturn is only just beginning.

Next year CU, Royal and GA could see underwriting deficits of over £50m, over £25m and over £30m respectively compared with surpluses of £3m, £25m and £1m last year.

This could mean profits at CU continuing to slide after falling perhaps £12m to £130m this year with prospects flat for Royal after a drop of perhaps £30m to £123m this year.

It is beginning to look as if the decision to abolish all exchange controls overnight was Sir Geoffrey Howe's first major unforced error as Chancellor. It may also be the first swerve of policy (it would be unkind to call it a J-turn), namely over the exchange rate.

Until now the ingredients of exchange rate policy seem to have been as follows: domestic monetary considerations must take precedence over the exchange rate; the Bank of England must not persistently sell sterling to hold down the rate, if that inflates the domestic money supply. If the result of the above has been that the pound has been strong and rising, then that is at worst an acceptable consequence and at best probably a good thing.

But now a principal defence of the exchange controls decision is that it has and will generate capital outflows, thus pushing the rate down to levels at which British industry can afford to do business abroad. That seems to be an important reason, though I return in a moment to the question whether exchange controls are a sensible instrument for fine tuning the exchange rate.

The real character of the error was that it was a move of such total sur-

prise, announced with such obvious lack of time spent preparing the ground. The result has been a substantial injection of uncertainty and instability into the whole structure of financial markets. The perverse result this week is that we shall almost certainly see both higher interest rates and lower exchange rates at the same time.

The issue is not whether exchange controls were a good thing or not. It is whether, given the Government's dislike of them, it was sensible to get rid of them all at a stroke. The Treasury and the Bank of England have for obvious reasons always been against overnight dismantling of all controls. It is a measure of this Government's determination that the traditional advice was not offered, or was overriden.

Certainly the administrative machine was caught unprepared. It was not just that total abolition undermines the present controls of the banking system and renders sterling M3 an inadequate measure of the domestic money supply (because banks can now take deposits abroad and lend them in this country). It was also that no one had answers to

questions about how far the new regime would undermine capital transfer tax and the rest of capital taxation. These were just the surface signs that the thing had been done in a rush.

The more substantial point was that the many and various arguments put forward in the past by the Bank and the Treasury for a more steady step-by-step approach were ignored. First, they have always argued that it would be better to do a bit at a time, as the balance of payments improves, and not count the whole of North Sea oil before it has been brought ashore. For the next few years there are going to be substantial offsets to the North Sea credit account in the shape of debt servicing, other invisible transactions and the take-off by the foreign oil companies involved—leaving aside the servicing and repayment of the \$20,000m plus of official debt incurred in the mid-1970s. Secondly, if exchange controls are being eased would it not be better for priority to be given to financing overseas productive industry directed by British-based companies? The official view is that the financing from British funds of overseas portfolio investment is an unattractively heavy burden on the

balance of payments in relation to the benefit to the British economy.

Thirdly, the consequences of such a dramatic move as total abolition of all controls overnight, being outside the range of experience, are quite unpredictable. If people thought that the move might have to be reversed, it could lead to a flight from sterling of unprecedented proportions. If people thought it was a sign of great confidence and strength, it could lead to a huge destabilizing inflow of unwanted funds. Finally, the abolition of exchange controls has always been officially rejected as an instrument of exchange rate policy itself on the grounds that it is technically unsuited for the job. This is for the simple reason that the effect is only *permissive*, it allows destabilizing to happen, but cannot guarantee whether it will happen, when it will happen, or even in which direction it will happen.

Such reservations apply even more strongly to the total abolition of the control system, which is what has been done, than to progressive relaxations, which is what the authorities hoped would happen. As a result of this unilateral exchange control disarmament, the Bank of England will go naked into the next currency crisis.

The new channel planned by the IBA faces severe financial tests. David Hewson reports

Will the Fourth Channel make commercial sense?

Britain's fourth television channel will start transmitting in the autumn of 1982 in an atmosphere of financial stringency.

But much was made clear when the Independent Broadcasting Authority's chairman, Lady Plowden, and her senior officers revealed their proposals for the future of the service yesterday.

At the moment, the authority's 41-paragraph statement on the Fourth Channel remains a provisional document. But given the pressure on the authority to meet its commitments over the next two years, yesterday's proposals are likely to prove the authorized version of the new channel's operating philosophy.

In the space of the next 12 months the IBA must make a series of decisions which will

the service make the channel look remarkably similar in cost terms to BBC 2, though its output, the IBA says, will be more diverse.

The channel's first annual budget would be in the order of £60m to £80m in 1979 terms, providing between 45 and 50 hours of programmes a week. BBC 2 has a budget of £50m, 17 per cent of the corporation's total budget, for which it provides 79 hours each week.

When savings through repeats are removed from BBC 2 costings, the two channels would have comparable operating costs of around £24,000 an hour.

The channel would be funded by a levy on the new contractors to be paid from when they take over in January 1982, but control of the channel output will remain with the new company which the IBA proposes to form for that purpose.

The levy will undoubtedly fall heaviest on the contractors who can most afford it. At the moment these would be the "Big Five" of Thames, London Television, Granada, ATV, Yorkshire and Yorkshire, all of whom will have to fight to retain their franchises if, as expected, opposing bids materialize during the coming months.

The need for initial capital for the channel before its launch will be met by the IBA raising loans which will have to be repaid out of future revenues.

The IBA has been blunt about the effect of the Fourth Channel on the financial operators during what are likely to be lean times for the industry even had it not elected to take on additional operating costs.

The sensitivity of commercial television to recession was amply shown in 1974 when almost 10 per cent was wiped off advertising revenues. The industry swiftly climbed out of the depths, with revenue in 1975 prices rising from £300m in 1975 to £410m in 1978. The increase is not certain to be maintained, says the IBA's statement, and "a cyclical decline seems at least as likely".

The broad consensus of the studies commissioned by the IBA forecast that the new channel will increase the combined advertising revenue of the two channels but not, during the first two years, by more than 10 per cent. Some predictions say the increase could well be less.

"It is a challenge to launch determine the shape of commercial television into the 1980s. Next month it will advertise the new ITV franchises to be awarded during 1980 for operation from January 1982. In addition, much of the work on the establishment of the Fourth Channel company, which is expected to run the service under the overall control of the authority, will need to be completed.

The authority's financial estimates for the first year of

the channel in economic circumstances several shades less rosy than a year ago", Lady Plowden commented.

The new channel will not be solely dependent on the revenue from advertising. It will also be able to have the budgets that are sought for them; the profits received by the ITV companies of which some five-sixths pass to the government in levy and tax) will be diminished for the first year or two at least."

The statements may well sound ominous to the many independent producers who hoped the new channel would provide them with an important new outlet for their work.

The fight by some sectors of the advertising industry for competitive advertising between the two channels is now positively lost. The IBA has sided with the Home Secretary in believing that such a move would inevitably result in attempts to maximise audiences, broadening the appeal of programmes, and isolating the BBC into a position of permanent minority broadcasting.

But there is one aspect of the advertising world, the prospect of the formation of an IBA advertising liaison committee, the terms of reference of which are to be discussed, but the IBA hopes the new body will help resolve some of the disagreements which have appeared over advertising issues in the past. The question of pricing will not, however, come within the committee's remit.

The IBA proposes that advertising will be sold by the

Fourth Channel should be sold by the ITV companies in their own regions. But it will wish to discuss safeguards to prevent the imposition of arbitrary conditions on advertisers. It has been suggested that there should be no linked discounts between the two channels and that separate rate cards for the channels should be published.

The parlous state of the commercial television's industrial relations related to mention yesterday but is likely to prove important. The Fourth Channel may well be seen by employers as a godsend for those television workers about to be displaced by new technology who may now be retained working on the new channel. After this summer's bitter strike, however, such a move would more likely be seen by the unions as an attempt to run two channels with the staff of one.

The IBA's aim is for 60 per cent of Britain's television audience to be running to one of the two commercial channels by the end of 1982.

The IBA is as aware as anyone that yesterday's proposals are only the first step on a long road to the formation of a new channel. Much more will be needed before commercial television can successfully lay the remark of the then director-general of the BBC, Sir Charles Curran, in 1974 who said of the plans for ITV 2: "All of this is immediately driven to ask, can it work?"



Lady Plowden, chairman of the IBA: the economic circumstances are less rosy than a year ago.

Benefit now from the ending of Exchange Control

Tyndall North American Growth Fund

First offer of units

The Tyndall group has long provided investment in America to people outside the UK but this is the first British-based Tyndall Unit Trust concentrating on North American investment.

Now, for the first time in 40 years, UK investors can invest overseas without the constraints of Exchange Control. And for those thinking of doing so the following facts should not be ignored:

- * North America has the largest economy in the free world. Its vast natural resources, productive capacity and advanced technology underpin its future prosperity.
- * Today's stronger pound combined with the ending of Exchange Control makes dollar shares an attractive buy.

Investment Policy

Tyndall North American Growth Fund will invest mainly in US shares but the Managers may also hold Canadian shares.

A substantial portion of the initial portfolio will be invested in Energy, Technology, Cyclical Growth and Health Care shares which in the Managers' opinion are substantially undervalued in relation to their potential for growth of earnings.

The initial portfolio has 25% cash liquidity which the Managers are prepared to invest under appropriate conditions.

Proposed initial portfolio:

Cyclical Growth 15%	High Quality Growth 4%
General Dynamics	Black & Decker
Waste Management	Health Care 12%
Ravichon	Boyer Freres
Nita Line	Hospital Corp of America
Energy 30%	National Medical Enterprises
Alberta Gas (Trunk Line)	Technology 14%
Crossland Gas	Comshare
Eastern Gas and Fuel	Control Data
Hughes Tool	Digital Equipment
Imperial Oil	Eastman Co.
McClulloch Oil	Honeywell
Mobile	Management Assistance
Parker Drilling	Cash 25%
Standard Oil of California	
Texas Oil and Gas	

The aim of the Fund is capital growth and the estimated commencing gross yield is 3.5%. If you prefer to have Accumulation units in which income is reinvested you can do so by ticking the box in the coupon.

You should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

You should regard your investment as long term. The minimum investment is £1,500 and the initial charge is 3% (reduced to 2% on the excess over £10,000)—low for a trust investing in America.

The initial offer of units at 50p closes on 19th November. To invest simply send the application below with your cheque.

Important details: All applications must be accompanied by your certificate of birth date and the date of the first price of units at 50p will be dealt in daily and can be purchased at the price prevailing on the receipt of the application. Unit price and other details will be quoted daily in the Financial Times and other national newspapers. If you wish to sell your units, the Managers will purchase them at the bid price on any dealing day. Payment will normally be made within seven days of the receipt of your request. An annual management charge of 0.75% (on the excess over £10,000) is included in the twenty per cent of a half, each charge of 1p (plus VAT) of the Fund is deducted from the Trust's income. Trustees: Williams & Glynns Bank Limited, Managers: Tyndall Managers Limited, 15 Canynge Road, Brixton 6 6NN 1A.

APPLICATION FOR UNITS

Applications should be sent to Tyndall Managers Limited, 15 Canynge Road, Brixton 6 6NN 1A.

Name	
Address	
Postcode	
Signature	
Date	

A Tyndall Group Unit Trust

Business Diary: Class of '80? • Cousin David

British Airways, I heard yesterday, is about to grasp the nettle of the rotten treatment that business travellers can get on European routes.

Proposals are to be put before chief executive Roy Watts this week which could mean that the many business people who do not fly first class no longer find themselves sitting next to holidaymakers who are enjoying the same level of service at half the price.

From what I hear, a working party set up by Watts and chaired by commercial director Gerry Draper will recommend that first class and business travellers should be accommodated together in a new and larger section of the plane, supplanting the old first possibly be called the "business" or "club" class.

Aggrieved business travellers—and there are many these days—will pay no less than before. They will, however, have more room and enjoy a better standard of service.

First-class travellers would probably pay less but suffer no substantial inconvenience, save that of stubbing expensively-clad shins on black metal rimmed executive briefcases.

From Draper and Watts the proposals will go before chairman Ross Stimson and the board in time for a detailed announcement before Christmas.

Meanwhile, talks are going on between British Airways and other airlines to see whether they, too, are minded to scrap first-class travel.

It is a hard act to follow, particularly in Westmor-



Amer's Arthur Levitt Jr., in London yesterday.

The soft-spoken of the American small investor is in town. Arthur Levitt Jr., chairman of the American Stock Exchange (the other New York exchange) was at the Savoy yesterday extolling the virtues of the "mid-size" company and those who invest in them.

The stage is set, he thinks, for countering Uncle Sam's baleful influence over the economy. The United States is close, he says, to its history to government allocation of financial resources, but Mr. Levitt's troops are mobilized. January will see a conference in Washington DC of 2,100 businessmen from small

and medium companies, organized by a demanding more elbow room for investors.

Before becoming Amer's chairman at the beginning of last year Mr. Levitt was president of Shearson, Haydon, Stone, the Wall Street securities and investment banking house. He is committed to pulling Amer out from the shadow of the New York Stock Exchange by widening its range of services and extending international links.

But, it all starts with the small investors. He admires our Mrs Thatcher. "The policies we see here are aimed at individuals. Rolling back United Kingdom taxes is a tremendous step forward."

The lawyers, in a 20-page report submitted to the European Commission, who subsidize their researches, argue that it is unreasonable for people to have to pay for their holidays in full before they take them.

The report points out that in all EEC countries "the well-established rule of law" is that the contract price is paid when the service has been delivered, not before. "Nobody asks the consumer to pay the hotel bill on arrival."

The lawyers say that the tour operators have been getting away with things which would never be tolerated in other service areas, such as unilaterally increasing the contract price and changing the time of departure, the destination and the category of accommodation.

One remedy the lawyers suggest is that in future customers should pay only three quarters of

the holiday price in advance, the remaining quarter being taken from a special bank account until released with the customer's consent or after the adjudication of a complaints board.

The reaction of the Association of British Travel Agents was: "It is an idiotic suggestion, which would only shove the prices of holidays up."

Frankly, we have not taken it very seriously, because it only shows that lawyers do not know how package holidays are put together."

None the less, I understand that a more detailed report is likely

Publicly, the power generation industry has treated with scepticism Jane Fonda's anti-nuclear film *The China Syndrome*. But I learn that the top brass of the Central Electricity Generating Board found time to watch a special screening of the film, in a 16mm version specially bought for the purpose.

Reliable reports have it that the purpose of the screening was not simply to give board members a chance to enjoy 90 minutes of the gorgeous Ms Fonda, but to examine the enormous impact the film has had on the public. Initial verdict: the film attacks not the nuclear industry as such, but, surprise, surprise, its control by private enterprise.

What is less comforting, however, is that the CEBG's boffins praised the speech and accuracy of the technical details in the picture.

One remedy the lawyers suggest is that in future customers should pay only three quarters of

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Widespread falls, gloom deepens

So much for Friday's technical rally. It was borne away on a tide of misery. Gloom tends to feed on itself and the worry now is not that interest rates are rising, but that the authorities are losing their grip on economic and financial policy.

Many operators in gilt edged stocks have now all but persuaded themselves that a jump in minimum lending rate of two points to 16 per cent and the launching of new tax cuts at levels the market will momentarily accept will not be enough to steady the gilt edged market and the parallel one in shares.

Such people worry about the launching of new tax cuts at levels the market will momentarily accept will not be enough to steady the gilt edged market and the parallel one in shares.

The gilt edged market disappointed with the Government's failure to take any action on spending as indicated in its recently announced plans, and last Tuesday's banking figure indicated a strong expansion in money supply. Thursday's detailed figures are likely to confirm this finding.

Market operators are, then, waiting until Thursday for a big jump in MLI, big new tax cuts, and adequate measures to tighten credit now that the market is riddled with loopholes. The other economic indicators coming this week are unlikely to give the authorities any comfort.

There was no way for gilt edged to go down, downwards.

and at the long end losses ranged up to 1 and at the short end, to 1. Leading the way were Treasury 15 per cent 1996 £3 lower at 103½ while in medium Treasury 9 per cent 1994 finished £3 easier at £70.

To the worries about gilt edged, equities dealers had to add anxieties about company profits (as indicated in the recent CBI industrial survey), and the worrying way the pound has started to climb again in recent days. This erodes still further industry's competitiveness in overseas markets.

The excitement in BP the issue failed to materialize and the rush on dealing petered out at around 9.30 am. Dealers described the whole exercise as being "a damp squib" with the BP old shares finishing much in line with the rest of a dull oil sector 5p down at 356p. The new partly paid finished the day 4p up at 154p after 156p.

Selling soon had the FT index down. At 10 am it was 3.7 off and on hour later it was as much as 8.3 lower. For a little while things actually got no worse but then they did. At 3 pm the index was 8.5 down at 412.4, the lowest since April 19, 1977.

Blue chips remained subdued. After a half-hearted effort at a rally early on they finally came to a grinding halt by mid-day. Glaxo led the way losing 7p to 239p while B&T's slipped 7p to 243p. Unilever with third quarter figures due tomorrow lost ground following a bearish

report by market analysts. Most observers are pitching forecasts of pre-tax profits between £165m and £180m compared with £170m. As a result, the shares eased 2p to 458p. Elsewhere, Bectons were 4p higher at 123p and ICI and Fisons lost 5p and 3p to 325p and 227p respectively.

On the bid front weekend commensal clipped 3p from EMI at 137p and 5p from its sister Thorn at 320p. News of the new offer by GEC 3p easier at 316p, for Aversys was not well received and the shares reacted by the same amount to 250p.

Costain Group's latest acquisition in Australia also failed to capture market sympathy and the shares retreated 4p to 132p. Other acquisition news to upset the market came from Resco Mining 5p off at 144p, Brent Chemicals 8p lower at 206p and Senior Engineering's £10m US deal which clipped 1p off the price at 19p.

Disappointing interim figures left King & Shaxon 2p easier at 58p and Western Motors 5p lower at 105p. But the market was certainly more pleased with interim reports from Seacombe Marshall and Crompton and Norwest Host so the shares climbed 20p to 200p and 17p to 108p respectively.

News of Trafalgar House's £100m property deal with BP failed to enliven the shares which duly dipped 2p to 513p. Further reaction to recent figures from Wolsey Hughes sent the shares reeling 18p to 24p.

however, and the shares gained 9p to 145p. Electro-components and Decca both finished 5p off at 393p and 310p.

There is support for M. P. Kent, the housebuilder and property group ahead of the annual meeting at the end of the week. Profits in the year to June 30 rose 68 per cent to £1.55m but this year could see them reach £3m or so. Market capitalization is only about £7.5m. The shares are 74p.

Banks finished generally easier with Brown Shipley the only firm up increasing 5p to 287p after becoming the first to raise its base rate 15p per cent. But the big four clearing banks all suffered further setbacks with Lloyds dipping 5p to 283p and National Westminster, Midland slipped 5p to 223p while new of Barclays' latest United States acquisition dented the shares by 7p to 393p.

After a bright start oils finished weaker, following the poor reception given for BP. Shell finished 8p lower at 324p while new of BP's 25-4p. Only Oil Exploration 20p firmer at 618p and Ultramar 18p stronger at 333p managed to reverse the market trend.

Gold shares looked slightly firmer with average gains of about 60 cents but in mines profit taking on speculation about Consolidated Gold Fields 8p from the shares to finish at 314p.

Equity turnover on November 9, was £75.96m (12.118 terday according to Exchange Telegraph, were, Shell, BP, BP New, ICI, National Westminster Bank, Burns, Ultramar and GEC.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Per	Year's
£m	£m	£m	per share	per cent	date	total
Clydesdale Inv (F)	—	2.2(2.1)	2.1(2.0)	1.3(1.3)	16/1	2.15(1.9)
Norwest Host (I)	89.4(53.4)	2.4(2.17)	25.3(23.7)	1.3(1.59)	7/7	—
Warner Bros (I)	5.0(4.6)	0.35(0.38)	—	0.4(0.38)	4/3	—
Western Mtr Ltd (I)	17.2(14.3)	0.46(0.36)	18.18(20.93)	1.43(1.43)	2/1	—
Young Cos Inv (I)	—	0.29(0.22)	—	2.0(1.5)	28/12	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net.

Bid sends Norwest shares leaping after shock loss

By Our Financial Staff

Shares in construction group Norwest-Holst, jumped 10p to 108p yesterday on news that two directors who control 51 per cent of the equity are considering bidding for the remainder.

The bid approach from Mr R. Slater and Mr A. J. Lilley coincided with a shock announcement by the Norwest board of an extraordinary loss of £2m at the interim stage. Pre-tax profits of £2.4m in the six months to September 30 have been wiped out by the need to make emergency provisions of £4.4m on contracts being carried out by the Marshall-Andrew Group which Norwest-Holst acquired for an undisclosed sum last February.

Norwest's chairman, Mr S. E. Bauman, revealed yesterday that the detailed investigations have shown up a number of contracts being carried out by Marshall-Andrew which "very adverse results" for which provision had not been made prior to the acquisition.

He said that the majority of the £4.4m extraordinary debit in Norwest's interim accounts

comprises the "unaudited additional goodwill provision" found necessary to build up forward loss reserves at Marshall-Andrew.

Mr Bauman refused to comment on the actual contracts concerned nor on whether his group was involved in any action against former Marshall-Andrew management.

However, he added that the extraordinary debit represented the "worst possible" view of contract losses and that his group was actively pursuing them.

A full takeover board has been on the cards for Norwest since Mr Lilley and Mr Slater took control of the majority of the equity via their private company, Dunham Mount Holdings, in 1977.

Speculation that such a move was imminent increased in September when Norwest's chief executive Mr Ted British quit the group after what was described as a dispute over policy. Last February Mr Brian

acquired a 25 per cent stake in Dunham Mount, thus taking an indirect interest in 14.5 per cent of the Norwest equity.

Mr Bauman said yesterday: "Mr Lilley and Mr Slater have always let it be known that this was their ultimate intention. At the moment, though, they have only given notice of their desire to enter into discussions."

Since Mr Brian took over as chief executive at Norwest in 1975 the group has gone from strength to strength, turning losses of £3.9m into a pre-tax profit of £5.4m last year.

In fact the 10 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to £2.4m compares with a jump of almost 70 per cent in turnover largely representing the Marshall-Andrew acquisition.

The group has hoisted its interim dividend payment by a quarter to make 2.85p gross and the board states that it is confident of its ability to maintain progress subject to any further dramatic reductions in the construction industry workload.

Senior Engineering in £5m expansion move in US

By Our Financial Staff

Senior Engineering, the Watford-based industrial products group has made £5m takeover to provide a springboard for further expansion in the United States.

The group has acquired the Boiler Tube Company of America from the privately-owned Lockhart Iron and Steel Co for a total consideration of \$10.525m.

Boiler Tube is a stockist and manufacturer of steel tubes and fabricator of welded panel spaces for combustion chambers, superheaters and economisers for boilers. Its operations are based at McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania and at Lyman, South Carolina.

Of the cash total Senior is paying \$8.95m represents the

cost of the capital stock of Lockhart Iron and Steel, including £1.58m of interest company debts to Lockhart.

In the year to September 30, Boiler Tube made net sales of \$12.15m (£5.8m) and net income after taxes of \$748,000 (£360,000).

At that date net tangible assets stood at \$4.66m (before deducting debt to Lockhart).

At the less balance sheet date Senior and its subsidiaries had just over £1m. The Boiler Tube deal has been financed by dollar borrowings.

Senior's managing director, Mr G. R. Deason, said yesterday that Boiler Tube would fit well with the group's economic business in the United States while complementing United Kingdom activities and

expanding scope for the group's products in the United States engineering markets.

Senior has been looking at takeover opportunities for some time. At the end of last year it paid £370,000 cash for Blackpool-based exhaust systems group David Worthington. Earlier this year it made an agreed share bid worth almost £1m for General Engineering Co (Rochester) but withdrew its offer after investigations into the company failed to satisfy the Senior Board.

General Engineering has since called in a receiver.

Senior itself last month reported a drop in first-half pre-tax profits from £2.73m to £2.42m, blaming severe industrial disruption at the beginning of the year.

New rules at Lloyd's in wake of the Sasse affair

By Richard Allen

Insurance correspondent

Details of new deposit regulations for syndicates operating in the Lloyd's insurance market are scheduled to go out to underwriters on Friday.

The new requirements have remained a closely-guarded secret since Lloyd's chairman, Mr Ian Findlay, first referred to the planned changes in an address to members last week.

A Lloyd's spokesman said yesterday that the new regulations represent only minimal changes to existing rules. These broadly require underwriting members to deposit sums with the exchange amounting to one-tenth of their share of all premiums written by their particular syndicate.

However, in some quarters of the market the new rules are seen as a major step by the committee to tighten controls covering the all-important matter of the underlying financial security of Lloyd's names.

The move, which is likely to involve closer and more regular scrutiny of individual members' personal wealth have been spurred by one aspect of the complex and notorious Sasse affair. It has emerged that some of the 118 members of the suspended Sasse underwriting syndicate which faces claims of £20m cannot possibly meet its dividend, which could amount to £200,000 at the end of the year.

A large part of the claims involved in the Sasse affair are currently being disputed by syndicate members who are alleging that fraud was involved in one particular line of business and that there were discrepancies in controls at Lloyd's covering the soundness of certain intermediaries.

However, if after a period of arbitration — which is yet to be officially started — it is found that the Sasse syndicate is responsible for all the claims the relative financial weakness of a few of its members could be seriously embarrassing for the market. Although any shortfall would ultimately be met from the market's special reserve fund such a development would obviously impair the reputation of an insurance exchange founded on the personal wealth of its 18,000 members.

Meanwhile the working party headed by Sir Henry Fisher, which is looking into all aspects of the running of Lloyd's is understood to have moved on to a close study of the exchange's by-laws with a view to recommending sweeping changes in disciplinary rules contained in market Acts dating back to 1871 and 1881. At the moment the Lloyd's committee is producing a series of proposals including former Sasse head Mr Frederick Sasse, under the 1871 Act which incorporates grounds for life expulsion from the market. Under the 1881 Act firms and members have to be expelled for a period of two years.

Because the committee under both acts are so severe the Lloyd's committee is obliged to take the utmost care that all parties involved in a breach of rules get a fair hearing with the result that procedures have appeared cumbersome and unwieldy during the recent spate of controversies in the market.

Hearings under the Acts involve a highly complex series of investigations involving the appointment of arbitrators by all parties concerned, in fact official moves on the Sasse affair are still being delayed partly because Mr Frederick Sasse has at last agreed to appoint an arbitrator to act for him.

Citicorp raising \$300m loan

Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation guaranteed by Citicorp, \$300m loan due in 1984, interest is calculated monthly at the average of the bid and offered rate for three-month interbank Eurodollar deposits and is paid quarterly at par, by Credit Suisse-First Boston.

Industrial Bank of Japan Finance Company, NV, guaranteed by Industrial Bank of Japan, \$50m, due 1987, semi-annual interest at 0.25 points above six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates, per, minimum interest 5.25 per cent, Morgan Stanley International and IBI International.

Bergan Bank, \$25m, due in 1989, quarterly interest at 0.25 points above three-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates.

Euromarkets

minimum interest 6.0 per cent per, credit Suisse-First Boston, November 14.

Norwegian Kommunalkbank, guaranteed by Norway, DM150m, due 1994, 8.5 per cent; retirement in 10 equal installments starting 1984 to give 10.5 year average, life Verderdeutsche Landesbank, FOREIGN ISSUES

Sweden, \$100m, due 1984, and \$100m, due in 1989, Solomon Brothers, week starting November 19, European Economic Community, \$90m, due 1989, Morgan Stanley and Company.

Volvo raises 500m Luxembourg francs

AB Volvo, 500m Luxembourg Francs, due 1987, 9.75 per cent at par, Kredietbank SA Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Mortgage bank of Denmark, guaranteed by Denmark, 25m European units, account (1 EUR equals 2.9379 DM), November 22, 1991, 9.0 per cent at par, sinking fund starts 1982 to give 9.25-year average life, Kredietbank SA Luxembourg, November 16.

The volume of scheduled Eurobond issues totals about the equivalent of \$51m compared with \$18m a week earlier.

Averys' fresh broadside at GEC's £98m bid

Averys the Birmingham-based weighing machine group which is the subject of an increased £98m bid from GEC, is making its profit and dividend forecast today and responding to the new bid, worth 26p a share compared with GEC's original price of 24p.

Acceptances for GEC's offer, originally made in September, now stand at 9.5 per cent after creeping up from 8.1 per cent. The new offer is unlikely to satisfy Averys, which according to city analysts, is predicting full-year profits of £16.75m against 1978's £15.6m. Mr Richard Hale, chairman, will stress that the group would have made around £20m pre-tax, but for the effects of the summer engineering strike. The

first half's £7.17m profit was hit by a record haulage dispute and the increase in the strength of sterling.

There is less certainty that Averys will follow last year's pattern and raise the dividend substantially to fight off GEC's bid which was first mooted a year ago. But there are suggestions of a 20 per cent increase, making a total of 16p gross. In 1978 the total went from 8.8p to 12.8p gross.

Cope Allman outlook

In his annual report, Mr L. J. Allman, the chairman of Cope Allman International, warns that in view of uncertainties arising from industrial relations, oil price rises and the likelihood of significant fluctuations in currency exchange alignments, it would be premature to make firm predictions on the current year's results. Given relative industrial peace this winter, however, Cope should extract the full benefit of investment made in new plant.

Bridgewater Inv TV expansion

Mr R. A. W. Rudd, the chairman of Bridgewater Investment Trust, reports that the company's projections for the television companies recently acquired is to reach a claim of about 6,600 subscribers by end of next year. There are over 4,200 subscribers at present, providing net asset values of over £250,000, which

would rise to £400,000 on the company reaching its objective. Since the company is no longer an investment trust, the board proposes to change its name to Ascot TV Rentals (Holdings).

Action on costs at Walker & Homer

In the annual report of Walker & Homer, Mr G. R. Walker, the chairman, reports that the board is acutely aware of the group's need to further reduce costs and a review has been made of the whole manufacturing operation. A plan of action has been drawn up, the first stage of which is to reduce the total cost of production by 1978-79, but the chairman says that shareholders can "rest assured" that dividends will be resumed as soon as circumstances allow. Walker makes unpolished furniture.

Clydesdale Investment makes scrip issue

Pre-tax revenue of Clydesdale Investment Co rose from £2.1m to £2.21m in the year to September 30. With earnings per share up from 2.0p to 2.15p, the total gross dividend is being lifted from 2.85p to 3.07p gross. A scrip issue is proposed on a one-for-two basis on the ordinary and "B" ordinary shares. If the issue is approved, the board will pay an interim on the bigger capital of 0.71p gross, against 0.66p (adjusted).

RETAIL SALES

The following are the figures for the volume and value retail sales released by the Department of Industry.

	Sales by volume (1971=100)	Sales by value (not seasonally adjusted) % change on year earlier
1978		
3rd qtr	110.7	+14
4th qtr	111.7	+14
1979		
1st qtr	110.3	+13
2nd qtr	118.7	+17
3rd qtr	118.1	+18
AUG	111.5	+13
Sept	110.0	+14
Oct	111.1	+15p

r revised

p provisional

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The following are the index numbers for industrial production in September seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1975=100).

	Total industries	Total manufacturing industries
1978		
Sept	110.8	104.4
Oct	109.3	102.5
Nov	108.9	102.8
Dec	111.8	103.9
1979		
Jan	108.7	93.3
Feb	111.8	104.5
March	113.1	107.5
April	114.2	108.7
May	115.4	107.1
June	117.9	110.8
July	118.4	107.9
Aug	111.6	101.4
Sept	110.0	99.0

% rise in latest 3 months over previous 3 months -2.7 -4.9

Brent Chemicals acquisition

Brent Chemicals International has paid £510,000 for Tri-Kem, which manufactures and markets chemicals for the metal finishing industries in Britain and Europe. The acquisition will be financed by £330,000 cash and £180,000 shares. Tri-Kem's sales amounted to £1.3m in the year ending July 31, 1979. Pre-tax profit was £88,000 during the period but would have amounted to £130,000 if "current remuneration arrangements had been in force". Brent Chemicals' net assets are valued at about £230,000.

Interbank DM150 live bond issue

Medium-term credit bank Interbank says it has launched a DM150m live 13 per cent five-year bond issue, priced to yield 14.3 per cent in line with new ceiling on bond yields for new issues by medium-term banks recently set by the Bank of Italy. Bonds will be redeemed by equal capital repayments on each bond in four yearly stages starting from the end of the second year—Reuper.

Lawtux Ltd

Manufacturers of Clothing and Umbrellas

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

	1979	1978
Turnover	£14,774,651	£12,458,551
Group Profit before Interest	£662,255	£544,159
Profit before Taxation	£212,788	£501,965
Profit after Taxation	£282,222	£470,218
Share Capital	£500,000	£500,000
Reserves	£3,080,822	£2,728,550
Dividends	14.25p	12.85p
Earnings per share	19.1p	22.5p

Mr G. M. Schaefer, the Chairman, reports:

* Turnover increased by 18.6%.

* Exports up from £2.87m to £4.3m—29% of total turnover.

* Dividends 3.58p per share—covered 4.1 times.

* Sales per employee increased by 22%.

Copies of the Report are available from the Secretary, Lawtux House, Holt Lane, Fallowfield, Manchester M13 9NL.

Rolingo, one of Europe's largest investment trusts, comments on the world-wide investment climate in its latest Annual Report. It lists its portfolio and its principal purchases and sales and explains the reasoning behind these moves.

Copies of the Annual Report and an explanatory booklet are available from the Company.



Rolingo Annual Report 1978/9

DEPT. 2848, P.O. BOX 973 ROTTERDAM HOLLAND

Engineering and construction • Equipment design and manufacture

Sir John Burdett, Chairman, reports:

"Sustained across the world enhanced by the manager with McKee"

Highlights of the year	1979	1978
Turnover	£611 millions	£557 millions
Profit before tax	25.1	25.4
Net assets employed	137	102
Orders in hand at 30th June	1,583	1,240
Forward load at 30th June	1,063	760
Earnings per share	22.7 pence	19.5 pence

● The most important event of the year for Davy was the merger with McKee of the USA.

● A good year, with pre tax profits of £26.1m.

● Freedom from dividend restraint will allow us to distribute a more appropriate part of our earnings... an

● The mainstream activity of the business, engineering and construction, again did extremely well... making in all profits of £21.4m.

● All our engineering and construction companies will be known throughout the world as Davy McKee.

● Manufacturing companies facing hard, highly competitive times.

● Energy will doubtless continue to be the central theme and the main agent for economic change. This coupled with the increasing pace of technological development will bring about change in all directions. Davy is at the very centre of these world movements, has a fair understanding of them and is well placed to respond to them. Companies with sound medium to long term objectives are most likely to prosper. We count ourselves amongst them.

Davy Davy Corporation Limited, 15 Portland Place, London W1A 4DD

FINANCIAL NEWS

Takeover Panel to investigate St Piran

By Our Financial Staff

Another chapter in the troubled story of St Piran started yesterday when the Takeover Panel announced that it was conducting an investigation into the Cornish tin mining and property group.

The Panel is looking to see whether a group of persons acting in concert has incurred an obligation under Rule 34 of the City Code to extend an offer to the remaining shareholders.

The identity of St Piran shareholders has been in question for some years and has been one of the main points of issue between the board of the company and a group of dissident shareholders.

A week ago shares in St Piran were suspended by the Stock Exchange because of the group's failure to supply details of its Australian interests as requested by the Stock Exchange. St Piran had been asked to issue a circular to shareholders explaining the relationship between the company and Mr Jim Raper, whose Hongkong-based company Gasco Investments controls a stake of just under 30 per cent in St Piran, and the company's interest in Australia, where there are plans to issue shares to St Piran.

Western Motor setback

Western Motor Holdings saw a sharp drop in profits during its first half because of the combined effects of last winter's poor weather and the road haulage dispute on its car-delivery division.

Pre-tax profits fell by 16 per cent to £467,000, while sales rose 20 per cent to £17.2m in the six months to June 30, 1979. Mr James Smyth, chairman, said that the division had suffered a further unexpected blow in the third quarter with the engineering strike and factory stoppages and that the group as a whole is unlikely to make a profit in the second half. Last year's profits dropped from 1977's record of £691,000 to £240,000.

The third quarter, has also

been affected by the prolonged Vauxhall toolmakers' strike at Ellesmere Port, which is now in its fourteenth week. The group is currently responsible for the delivery of 55 per cent of all Vauxhall production.

Second-half results will also be adversely affected by the effect of summer holidays, pointed out the group, whose first half results are traditionally better.

But trading figures for the retail motor division were "much better" than those of the corresponding period last year, added Mr Smyth.

The B.C. Car franchise, which provides the mainstay of the division's activities, performed "remarkably well". The group recently acquired, through its

W. Mumford subsidiary, a Datsun franchise in Cheltenham for £188,000 cash and a new B.C. Car franchise at Llanecnon, Cornwall, for £175,000, although these were not incorporated in the interim results.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 1.43p gross and the group said it hoped that it would recommend the same again. First dividend of 2.07p at the year end "depending on results".

Interest charges amounted to £283,000 compared with £204,000 for the same period last year, while depreciation rose from £277,000 to £461,000. Earnings per share dropped from 20.33p to 18.18p.

Property sales provided £240,000 credit last year.

Call for changes in tax law

Mr Douglas Morpeth, partner in Touche Ross & Co. and former president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, said yesterday that changes ought to be made in the application of capital gains tax. He told a conference on tax reform that costs should be index-linked, so that only real gains were subject to tax.

Mr Morpeth suggested that, to mitigate the increased administrative costs of indexing gains, small gains should be exempted from the tax altogether. He suggested an exemption limit of £10,000, which he said was only the equivalent of £2,500 in 1965 — on gains in any one year. He also advocated abolishing capital gains tax on gifts, which should properly be the subject of tax on the donee.

Mr Morpeth recognised that the resultant yield from capital gains tax would be very low.

Warners Holidays' results stand still

by Alison Mitchell

Britain's only independent holiday camp operator Warners Holidays reports bumper bookings for the current year, but little of this has shown through in first-half figures.

For the six months to July 31, 1979, pre-tax profits remained almost unchanged at £356,000, against a previous £354,000. Turnover, however, has increased a tenth from £4.6 million to £5 million, though most of this stems from the increased cost of holidays rather than stepped-up bookings.

As such, with 12 per cent more people holidaying at Warners this year, the entire increase in turnover is due to the increase in the cost of holidays, which is likely to see full-year profits of around £1 million, against a previous £818,000.

Interest charges increased from £86,000 to £129,000 in the first six months as Warners drew on a bank facility — thought to amount to several million pounds — to improve and modernize the holiday camp accommodation. This work has been in progress for the past couple of years, but with most of it now done, marketing manager Mr Dudley Clarke-Jervoise reports that borrowings have reached their peak.

As yet, the group has not decided how to develop its excess land. Although it has several parcels of land on its holiday camp sites, all with planning permission, no start has been made to develop the acres, or sell it on to a builder. However, Mr. Clarke-Jervoise believes that it will probably be developed slowly but regularly by Warners.

The interim dividend has been increased by a third to 0.71p.

Ibstock's £5m 'rights' flops

A £5m rights issue launched by brickmaker Ibstock Johnson, last month has flopped.

Shareholders have taken up only 44 per cent of the issue and with Ibstock's shares currently trading below the rights price of 65p the remaining shares are virtually certain to remain with the underwriters.

Ibstock's shares stood at 82p when the two-for-five issue was announced to help finance the £10m acquisition in July of American brick group, Glen-Gery.

A spokesman for Ibstock described the issue's failure as a casualty of current market conditions, although the rights call was not helped by the forecast of a 10 per cent profits fall to £4.50 pre-tax in the current year. The company blamed the expected setback on higher financing costs of the Glen-Gery takeover and continuing losses at its Belgium subsidiary.

AMEX wooing British investors

By Michael Prest

The American Stock Exchange has launched a campaign to attract British investment in its stocks, particularly in the technology, and to persuade UK companies to seek listings on the exchange.

Speaking at a seminar in London, yesterday, AMEX's chairman, Mr Arthur Levitt, Jr, the exchange's chairman, said: "1980 will be a vintage year for US business."

Disincentives, such as taxes, will be reduced, and the medium and small companies which make up the majority of AMEX's 1,000 listings, will be attracted to the exchange, which has never tried to come over more attractive to attract UK investment or list

British companies are quoted on AMEX, Mr Levitt said. But the exchange is talking to several City stockbrokers and institutions with the aim of convincing them of the merits of AMEX and its companies.

Mr Levitt hopes that one firm with whom discussions are being held will run a "broker's club" at which companies and brokers will be brought together informally to discuss investment opportunities. AMEX will have about 15 such clubs in the US next year, but a London one is not expected to start for at least six months.

AMEX is keen that the merits of its energy and high tech stocks be promoted. Mr Levitt claims that these sectors are growing faster than others in the US. He points out that the de-regulation of oil and natural gas prices in the US means substantially increased earnings for such companies.

"AMEX has vastly outperformed other exchanges. The greatest growth takes place in our companies," he said.

Investors, said Mr Levitt, recognise that the US economy is "resilient and resourceful". But they want "new chip" not blue chip" stocks. Now that the pendulum has swung away from government — with the attendant danger of it dominating company financing — AMEX hopes to draw investors back to the market place.

Ferranti

A dilemma for the NEB



Mr S. Z. de Ferranti

There is a wind of change blowing through the British electronics industry and Ferranti, the electronics group, could be the next company it sweeps away.

With EMI now under offer from Thorn, other potential bidders, such as GEC, Racal and Hawker Siddeley, are turning their attention to the forthcoming NEB sale of its 50 per cent stake in Ferranti.

In fact the NEB has not confirmed that this holding will be put on the market, but many feel that despite the recent fall in the equity market, the Ferranti sale must go ahead if the board is to meet the Government's requirement to raise £100m by next April.

A fall in Ferranti profits this year could depress the offer price and give a potential suitor ample opportunity to top it with a bid.

Market forecasts are limited to static pre-tax profits of £9.9m for the year to March 31, 1980. But because the downturn seems mainly from one-off strikes, many feel that the dividend could be raised from a previous 8.84p to 10.7p in the current period. On a share price of 357p this gives a prospective yield of 2.9 per cent which exactly matches GEC's historic yield.

Allowing an offer discount of some 10 per cent on the share price to 322p the yield would rise to 3.32 per cent, hardly attractive given that the records of GEC and Ferranti are unworthy of comparison.

The NEB is apparently "weighing up every possible way of maximizing the return on the investment in very difficult conditions". Many take this to mean that the NEB may prefer an offer by tender to British companies rather than a straight sale of the shares in the market.

The NEB acquired a 62.5 per cent stake in Ferranti in 1974 as part of a £15m plan which rescued Ferranti after its £12m overdraft exceeded its bank facility.

Last year in a sparkling market debut this holding was reduced to 50 per cent after 2.66 million shares were offered to shareholders in a 1-for-3 rights issue at £1. These shares started trading at around 345p, and have since risen to 430p before falling back, the market having seen substantial institutional selling at around 400p.

The other large shareholders are the Ferranti family, who account for over a quarter of the equity and Charter Consolidated, who have just under 5 per cent. Although Charter would not comment on any potential sale of its stake it is thought that its change of emphasis from a mining business to an industrial holding company may make it a willing seller. Certainly it did

not take the opportunity to increase its holding at last year's rights.

Meanwhile, if there is to be a bidder for Ferranti, Hawker Siddeley is the market favourite to make the first move, though GEC and Racal could also be interested.

Last year Hawker received the £50m compensation payment from the Government for the divisions lost to British Aerospace. This, together with the £49m repayment of loans and £5m dividend payments dramatically improved its balance sheet.

It is thought that Hawker's currently has some £90m of liquid assets.

Alison Mitchell

Rowntree in Holland

Rowntree's Mackintosh, the United Kingdom confectionery group, has agreed to pay £5.5m (€16.7m) for Nuts Chocolate-Fabrik, a family-owned Dutch company.

Sir Donald Barron, Rowntree's chairman, described Nuts as "one of the leading confectionery manufacturers in Europe and said its acquisition would provide his company's European division with extra market penetration and range, especially in Germany."

In 1979, Nuts made profits of about £1m on sales of about £22m. Its assets are put at £5m. The company employs 330 people at a factory near Arnhem, which has recently been modernized and expanded. Its main product is the Nuts chocolate, which is already distributed in France and Italy by Rowntree.

Nuts's new managing director will be Mr J. L. Mackintosh, a main board member of Rowntree's Mackintosh.

International

ASHLAND OIL. Ashland Oil's profits for its first fiscal quarter ending December 31, should be up substantially over last year's, chairman, Orin E. Atkins said yesterday.

In year ago quarter, Ashland earned \$2.7m, or \$2.33 a share adjusted for a three for two split in December, 1978.

Mr Atkins said that last two quarters of 1980 should be good and would meet stated objectives. The company's earnings per share, adjusted for a three for two split and for repurchases of 15.5m shares during the year.

many's largest reinsurer, is finding reinsurance business is being hit far more by natural catastrophes than year ago, and since in Germany have worsened. However, company plans to pay shareholders a bonus of \$44.50 per share on April 15, 1980, to commemorate its 100th anniversary, in addition to the unchanged dividend of \$1.50 per share to be paid from the 1979-80 results.

SOUTHERN BELL. Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company of America, subsidiary of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, said yesterday for an offering of \$500m, of 40-year debentures to be made about December 4.

An offer will be negotiated with a group co-managed by Merrill Lynch White Wolf capital markets group, Morgan Stanley and Company and Salomon Brothers.

LOCATEL SA. Net profit of 14.11m francs (11.59m) in year ended August 31, 1979, divided 15.75 francs (14.25). Company is subject to a bid from French electronics industries of United Kingdom which has been submitted to France's Monopolies Commission.

CRA to take over BH South

Conzinc-Rheinrode of Australia, which is 68.2 per cent owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc, has agreed with Western Mining on terms for taking over BH South, a subsidiary of the latter's mining and investment company. The deal will substantially rationalise several Australian mining properties.

CRA and Western Mining were rival bidders for BH South. But after Western offered one of its own shares, plus 50 cents cash for BH South, composed with CRA's offer of four shares plus \$1.25 for every five BH South shares, CRA withdrew its bid. The new arrangement is for Western, if its bid is accepted, to sell various parts of BH South to CRA for 19.5m CRA shares. The assets which will

EDWARD LE BAS. Edward Le Bas has purchased for cancellation, \$77,833.10 per cent convertible secured loan stock, 359.98¢ company intends to make an offer to remaining stockholders in due course.

LINCOLN-GUNNERS PRAT. Guinness-Peat have acquired 17,000 ordinary shares in Lincoln Holdings and now hold 6.77m (10.95 per cent).

WALTER DUNCAN. Walter Duncan and Goodridge now holds 358,101 ordinary shares (14.08 per cent) in Lewis Elanation Holdings.

SCOTTISH NORTHERN. Board of Scottish Northern Investment Trust states it should be possible to recommend an increase in year's total dividend, but no special payment will be made between interim and final dividends. The account of exceptional distributions made by British companies following end of dividend controls.

SCHLESINGER GILT FUND. Dividend, 0.68p, income, after tax, for year to October 31, 1979, £282,000 (£281,000).

TUNE INVESTMENTS. Sir Brian Keller has sold 2,510 shares at 272p each and 1.1m Phillips sold 1,880 shares at 272p.

YOUNG COMPANIES. Investment Trust's gross revenue for year to September 30, 1979, (£228,000). Interim dividend raised from 2.50p to 2.85p gross. Board

In brief

hopes it will be possible to recommend some increase in final.

MERCERS CLEARED. Following mergers not to be entered to Monopolies Commission, a decision of the Competition and Fair Trading Commission, London Scottish Marine Oil and Oil Exploration (Holdings).

ADWEST-RACAL. Holding by Racal Electronics in Adwest Group on November 2 was 1.7m shares (15 per cent) before scrip issue authorised on that day.

LASMO. On November 9, Cananova and Co. associates of London and Scottish Marine Oil, bought 26,500 shares in London and Scottish at 510p, for discretionary investment clients of Morgan Grenfell.

COMBINED ENGLISH. Combined English Stores has purchased £82,500 of its 91 per cent secured loan stock, 198p, for new Scottish companies. Remaining stock is £229,000.

COUTTS & CO. The bankers, have opened a Representative Office in Winchester, at 60/61 High Street.

L. C. EDWARDS. Scottish Northern Investment Trust now holds 800,000 shares

(5.33 per cent) in Louis C. Edwards and Sons (Manchester).

MACARTHUR'S PHAR. Mr R. N. Lindsay, director, has acquired 3,335 ordinary shares in MacArthur's Pharmaceuticals. Mr M. E. A. Keeling, director, has acquired 4,605 and 10,104 shares.

HOVERINGHAM GROUP. Total of 1.73m restricted voting ordinary shares (21.49 per cent), formerly held by Wimpey subsidiary, Second Hamme Investments, have now been transferred to George Wimpey.

DUPLE INTERNATIONAL. Total of 200,000 ordinary shares in Duple International have been acquired by W. S. Yates Ltd, holding 10.4 per cent, now 4.94m shares (12.02 per cent).

L. AND P. TRUST. Kuwait Investment Office has acquired a further 100,000 shares in London and Provincial Trust and now holds 2.08m shares.

MELVILLE STREET. Melville Street Investments has participated in the formation of two new Scottish companies: Hogarth Safetywear and Skytec Aviation. Melville has provided £75,000 in investment and funding for Hogarth and £50,000 by equity subscription for Skytec.

M.Y. DART. Following the recent rights issue certain directors and their families have sold their rights en-

tlement (or part) all paid, and as a result 84,972 ordinary shares have been placed with institutions. Following these disposals directors and their families are interested in 3,771,938 shares (21.41 per cent of the enlarged ordinary share capital).

COSALT. Mr J. Carl Ross, president, has acquired 12,010 shares in Cosalt.

JAMES NEILL HOLDINGS. Mr J. R. Neill, chairman and chief executive has disposed of 7,000 ordinary shares to the trustees of a family settlement. Mr Neill remains beneficially interested in 288,077 shares 1.5 per cent. Mr Neill has received a beneficial interest in 143,810 ordinary shares.

CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS AUSTRALIA. Consolidated Gold Fields Australia has effected the sale of \$4.40 per stock unit of all its stock units in its 64.8 per cent owned subsidiary Bellambi Coal, to Shell Company of Australia and McIlwraith McEachern. Completion of the sale is subject to Government consent.

LONDON SCOTTISH FINANCE CORPORATION. To his permanent chairman, Mr R. H. Landman, tells shareholders that current trading is buoyant and in the absence of any extreme deterioration in the economic and political situation he hoped that the present year would enable profitability to be maintained.

Hoover Trust Fund raises Laundries stake

Hoover Trust Fund has purchased a further 50,000 ordinary shares of each of the Provincial Laundries, taking their holding to 783,769 ordinary shares, or 9.1 per cent of the issued capital, from 8.5 per cent previously.

Hoover Trust is the largest single institutional shareholder in the Newcastle-based company, which has other plants and facilities in Leeds, Manchester, London and

Godalming (Surrey). Institutions now hold about 28 per cent of the issued capital of Provincial Laundries, with Meneith Investment Trust the second largest holder, itself having 5.5 per cent.

The £13m (1978) turnover office and industrial contract cleaning, launderer, garment rental and manufacturing company is currently involved in a contested bid for St. George's Laundry (Worcester).

Business appointments

Debenhams announces new chairman-designate

Mr R. C. Thornton has been elected as chairman-designate of Debenhams in succession to Sir Anthony Burrey who is to retire next July. Mr Thornton is presently deputy chairman and chief executive.

Mr C. W. Newton has been made group managing director of Turist & Nevill. He was previously managing director of the company's manufacturing operations.

Sir John Cockney is to succeed Mr R. C. Thornton as vice-chairman of Brooke Bond Leblag. Mr R. C. Cockney, an executive director of The Royal Bank of Scotland, and Mr W. J. D. Cockney, executive director of Williams & Glyn's Bank, are to join the board of The Royal Bank of Scotland.

Mr Neville J. Moore has become a director of Prescott Underwriting and Management Services. Mr G. J. Gwin has been made a director of Hammon Property and Investment Trust.

Mr R. A. Griffin, Mr D. A. Roseberry and Mr C. Holt have joined the board of Barco Dean. Mr Edmund Bell is now sole chairman and chief executive of Guinness Peat Group. Lord Kinnaird



retired yesterday as joint chairman and has been appointed the company's first president. Mr G. Metcalfe has retired from the board.

As you were saying...

Mr. Paul Zetter forecasts another record year.

Group turnover (before payments to winners and betting duty)	Year ended 31.3.79
	£21.23m. up 11.4%
Profit before taxation	£1.39m. up 33%
Profit after taxation	£823,000. up 29.3%
Dividend	1.9p per share
	Equivalent to 2.71p with associated tax credits
	up 40%
Earnings per share	8.49p. up 29%

Points from Chairman's Statement:

- In spite of the exceptionally bad weather of last winter, both the pools and bingo divisions have contributed to the record profits.
- Both divisions are currently trading well and another record year is anticipated.



ZETTTERS GROUP

Rolinco

Rolinco

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BIRMINGHAM · CARDIFF · EDINBURGH · GLASGOW · LONDON
STOCKTON-ON-TEES · SWANSEA · WIGAN AND OVERSEAS

Developments for industry and commerce



Prices on this page are now supplied by Exchange Telegraph's Epic system and are the last prices available from London stock market dealers yesterday evening. Various indices produced by The Times, including the Index of 150 industrial stocks, are being reviewed and recalculated to cover the period of non-publication.

